THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,816—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10300
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	† ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	...	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
To Trieste or Venice and back	,,	750
To London via Trieste	,,	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.	,,	908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	350
To Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
To London via Trieste	,,	429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.	,,	683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
To Trieste to Venice and back	,,	675
To London via Trieste	,,	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	,,	832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about:
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
53, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 5th Dec.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 6th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons on or about 4th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

3rd December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 ,,
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	......	23 ,,
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 ,,
City of York	7810	......	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	4th Dec. 1912
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	10th Dec. 1912
Markgraf	3680	Bremer	3rd Jan. 1913
a Somali	2655	Kasch	17th Jan. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsion
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

30,930

is the actual number of Fires extinguished by the

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

IF the THOUSANDS of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS are not sufficiently convincing evidence the wonderful record, while proving the reliability and superiority of the **MINIMAX** in emergency, clearly demonstrates the vital importance and positive necessity of their installation.

IN EVERY HOME.
IN EVERY CLUB.
IN EVERY MILL and FACTORY.
IN EVERY RAILWAY STATIONS.
IN EVERY OFFICE.
IN EVERY GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
IN EVERY HOSPITAL.
IN EVERY THEATRE.
IN EVERY CHURCH.
IN EVERY SCHOOL.

In action it is so simple and handy that a child can use it.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S
WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them petrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.

Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.

Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.
(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

PREVENT ILLNESS
BY TAKING
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

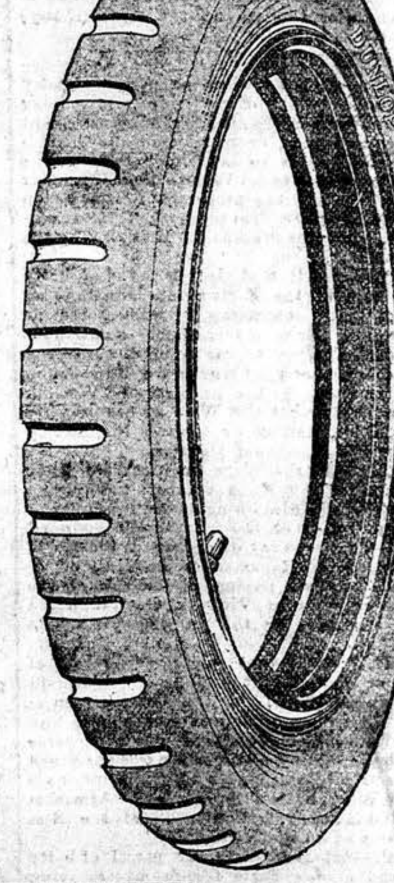
Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

The Surest Test for Tyres—actual Road Mileage—has always proved the Superiority of ....

DUNLOPS



With Tyres, the duration of service depends directly upon quality.

The manufacturers of Dunlop Motor Tyres never sacrifice quality for the sake of reducing price: their fixed practice is to manufacture the best tyres possible, tyres which will yield the maximum of mileage.

DUNLOP
Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.
CALCUTTA, 3 Mango Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
,, ,, ,,	18 to 25 lbs.	,, 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		,, 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	,, 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Cos.
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LOST.

A DIAMOND SAPPHIRE and PEARL ORNAMENT, on TUESDAY, 26th November between 10 A. M. and 12 midday. Probably in the Fort. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same. Please reply to Box No. 6732, care of this paper."

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADOBA PURSHOTTAM in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his minor son KHANDERAO DADOBA, NARAYEN PURSHOTTAM in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his minor son HARISHANKER NARAYEN, HARISHCHANDER PURSHOTTAM, BALARAM PANDURANG, HIRAMAND KASHINATH in his own right and as natural guardian and on behalf of his minor son GAJANAN HIRAMAND and RAMCHANDER BHASKER MANTRI have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 316 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Namajee, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East also by the property of Namajee.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 573 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hurichand Bhicoba, on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Govind, on or towards the West by the property of Boodia Kolee, and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 40 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the South by a passage on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Govind and on or towards the East by the property of Boodia Kolee.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 75 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, by on or towards the South by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers, and on or towards the East by the property of Boodia Kolee.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 388 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Boodia Kolee, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Bros., and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement, about 611 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Bros., on or towards the South by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the West by the property of Pascoal Luis, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 470 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the West by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 243 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Govind, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

NINTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 227 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Bhicoba, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

TENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 752 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Waman Raghoba, on or towards the South by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

ELEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 407 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ramchander Dadaji, on or towards the South by the property of Waman Raghoba on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers, and on or towards the East by the property of

TWELTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 260 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pascoal Luis, on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Bhicoba, on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers and on or towards the East by the property of Ramchander Dadajee.

THIRTEENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Worli, containing by admeasurement about 174 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Pascoal Luis, on or towards the South by the property of Harichand Bhicoba, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchander Dadajee, and on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Jagonnath and Brothers.

All the above thirteen pieces are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 292, 314 and 34, New Nos. 12302 and a-12826, New Survey

	6-4	3-5-7	2-5	6-8	5	2	3
Nos.	3019	3020	3016	3057	3053	3055	3056

and are now in possession and occupation of the vendors.—Dated this 26th day of Nov., 1912.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bamankua Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of November, 1912, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

I.—"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after Article 7, of the following Article, namely:—

7 (a) The Company may, from time to time by Special Resolution, reduce its Capital in any manner for the time being authorised by law and in particular Capital may be paid off on the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise. This clause is not to derogate from any power, the 'Company would have if it were omitted."

II.—"That Article 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by substituting the words "Rupees fifteen" for the letters and figure "Rs. 30" appearing on the last sentence thereof."

Should Resolution No. 1 above be duly confirmed, the following Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting, and if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened, namely:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 300,000 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each to Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 5 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of Rs. 5 per share upon each of the 30,000 shares which have been issued, and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 per share."

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1912.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Taj Buildings, Wallace Street,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLAYWORKS MANAGER, ENGLISHMAN, age 32, seeks change. Thoroughly understands the manufacture of Roofing, Ceiling, Ridge, and Flooring Tiles, Metal Cut Bricks, Firebricks, &c., can erect Factory.

Apply OXIDISING, care of this Paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TOOLSIDAS DAMODAR MORBIWALA late of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Inhabitant, a widower, deceased.

DHANABAI, widow of RAMDAS DAMODAR of Cutch, Bhatia Hindu, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay..................Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 29th day of November, 1912.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys

NOTICE.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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A GRAND OPEN-AIR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
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At 9-30 p. m., WEDNESDAY, December 4th.
ABSOLUTELY FINAL APPEARANCE
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LA PETITE ADELE, the Dainty little Lady on the Lofty Trapeze suspending any member of the audience in mid-air by her teeth.
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FEASTS OF FUN AND FRIVOLITY
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For a few weeks only at the
MAIDANIA.
WEDNESDAY Afternoon 4 p.m. EVERY Evening 9 p.m. Doors open One Hour earlier.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.
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Seats can be secured at our own Circus Office outside the Main Entrance.
Daily from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m.
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A GREAT SENSATIONAL FILM.
HER LAST PERFORMANCE
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The Funeral of the Late Sir Wm. DRING.
First Show commences at 6-30 p. m.
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A great sensational picture
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

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A Selection of Leading Cases
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
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Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 8,500,000	=say £ 455,000
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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
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Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund........................	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.........................	£ 1,500,000

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERKS for the Income Tax Office, Bombay. Only qualified men need apply. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to December 9th.

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax,
Bombay.

Income Tax Office,
Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd December, 1912.

WANTED.—For the News Department, a fully qualified SENIOR PROOF READER—Apply with copies of testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY of and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of woollen and cotton piece-goods, hats, shirts, shop furniture, etc., at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Mr. G. M. Master's Curio Shop.

Under instructions from the Executor of the Will of the late Mr. O. John Mahomed, naval and civil tailor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd December, 1912, and the following day, the following goods such as woollen coloured flannel, cashmere, alpaca, blue and white serge, vials, and white flannel, silk woollen flannel, Oxford, chintz, woollen and cotton coloured and white quilting, ready-made clothes, uniform suites, hats, socks, braces, ties, collars, under vests, shirts, uniform belts, laces, buttons, trunks, hand bags, glass cup-boards, and show cases, foot sewing machine, and iron safe, etc., in lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th December, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Mr. Salebhai Abdulabhai, such as silk and cotton wearing apparel, embroidered caps, copper pots, one lot of umbrella handles, one lot of porcelain ware, chairs, tables, cupboards, hanging and table lamps, iron safe, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 55 c/s CHAMPAGNE.

On SATURDAY, the 7 instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms in Medow Street, No. 21.

On account and at their risk of whom it may concern.

F. A. c and c per cent.—25377/25426—
F. and c—8661/85.—55 Cases.

Royal Club dry and Carte D' or Champagne.

Will be put up in small lot to suit purchasers.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale and balance to be paid, and goods cleared away next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots in Scheme II Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 65, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
59	689	88	342
65	987	101	802
87	204	107	976

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 65.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1912.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [2ND DEC., 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	20	22,310
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	27	32,245

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 1s. 4 11-32d, for 3 months, Sight Credits for all positions up to February There has been little business doing either way Far Eastern rates are steadier

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...212 1-2
Japan ,,	...149 3-4
,, ,,	...149 1-2 Jan-Feb

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 7-16 for cash and the settlement and has remained unchanged throughout the day with only a small business doing.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	95	7	0
Settlement	... ,,	95	7	0

BULLION:—

On Saturday the rate for ready bar silver in London advanced 1-8, the rate being 29 3-8, while for forward delivery the quotation remained unchanged at 29 5-16. New York was 3-8 up at 63 1-2. The local market opened firm and has advanced slightly during the day with a moderate business doing. Quotatations are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23	15	0
Australian ,, ...	... ,,	23	15	0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,,	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	... ,,	73	14	0
1st Settlement ...	... ,,	74	2	0
2nd Settlement ...	... ,,	74	6	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	... ,,	83	4	0
1st Settlement ...	... ,,	83	8	0
2nd Settlement ...	... ,,	83	12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was a further slight decline in the American markets on Saturday. The local market this morning opened quiet and easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 314, other quotations also being lower. There has been very little enquiry during the day and at Colaba rates gave way further and close as under. Only a small business has been done and the tendency is for lower prices unless the home markets improve.

The ready market is also quiet and prices are easier in sympathy with contract rates. The enquiry is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	325	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	312 1-2	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	,,	325	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... ,,	322	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	316	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	312	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	301	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	291	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	281-2	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	283-4	Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	262	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 35,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·75	6·73	6·71
—01	—01	—02
Mar.-Apr	**Apr.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·70	6·70	6·70
—01	—01	—01
June.-July.	**July-August.**	**Aug.-Sep.**
6·69	6·67	6·58
—01	—01	New position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	8	0	B.T.
December	... ,,	9	1	6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913	... ,,	9	5	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...Rs.	8	3	6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... ,,	7	12	0	B.T
Yellow ,,	... ,,	8	11	0	,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55	8	0
Mimbara	... ,,	58	0	0
Black Kutni ...	... ,,	47	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	13	0	0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	8	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0	0	
Forward	... ,,	24	8	6	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45	8	0
Jan.-Feb. Small	... ,,	44	4	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	6	0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	0	B. T.
White Delhi May 1913...	,,	5	7	0	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,735
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	96
Indian Specie ...	73 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	523 3-4
Kohinoor ...	820
Manockji Petit ...	3,175
New Great Eastern ...	270
Standard ...	1,410

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	172
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy ...	267 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,410
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday.

Cotton ...	6,914	bales.
Wheat ...	9,005	cwts.
Linseed ...	799	,,
Rapeseed ...	32	,,
Gingellyseed	9,072	,,
Poppyseed ...	38	,,
Groundnuts...	2,431	,,
Castorseed ...	2,236	,,
Rice ...	8,590	,,
Myrabollams.	2,004	,,
Cottonseed ...	4,330	,,
Mowraseed ...	205	,,
Gram ...	1,878	,,
Joowar ...	4,228	,,
Maize ...	191	,,
Barley ...	2,171	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

COTTON.

Liverpool Dec.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales.
Tone of Market...	... Steady.

	Previous closing.	To-day's opening.
Dec.-Jan	6·76	6·75
Jan.-Feb	6·74	6·73
Feb.-Mar	6·73	6·72
Mar -Apl	6·71	6·70
Apl.-May	6·71	6·70
May-June	6·71	6·70
June-July	6·70	6·69
July-Aug	6·69	6·68
Aug.-Sept	6·68	6·67

Nearest Values at 10 a. m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th Nov. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 23rd Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 23. Rs.	Nov. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,22,78,968	1,31,21,825
Other Deposits	10,54,91,325	10,36,78,290
Post Bills	4,127	4,127
Sundries	24,59,191	25,99,974
	14,08,33,611	14,00,04,216
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,21,36,225	2,16,93,070
Other authorised Securities	8,02,088	8,02,088
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	93,82,041	96,68,720
Loans do. do. ...	4,12,69,450	4,04,48,775
Bills discounted and purchased	2,36,82,963	2,49,64,595
Dead Stock	2,38,931	2,38,931
Stamps	7,169	7,216
Bullion	9,14,094	3,86,768
Balances with other Banks.	10,73,225	14,49,006
Sundries................	3,56,837	4,11,473
Cash	4,09,70,588	3,94,33,574
	14,08,33,611	14,00,04,216

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th Nov., 1912, as compared with the statement of 16th Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 16. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 26. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,81,49,254	12	5	1,86,07,856	14	9
Other Deposits, &c	16,31,09,012	2	10	16,33,33,614	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c........	10,22,798	7	11	7,86,856	7	9
Sundries........	22,59,772	9	4	23,65,138	7	3
	22,28,40,886	0	6	22,33,93,466	2	9
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Govt. Securities	2,10,60,540	0	0	2,09,78,875	0	0
other authorised Investments ...	98,91,107	0	0	98,50,307	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,81,93,191	5	9	3,96,11,770	10	2
Accounts of Credit on do	5,29,65,072	12	10	5,34,44,262	8	7
Bills discounted, &c	3,67,28,072	10	3	3,88,82,792	7	8
Balances with other Banks ...	33,10,798	12	10	18,91,385	1	11
Bullion						
Dead Stock........	24,85,905	11	0	24,86,027	13	5
Stamps	11,145	9	0	12,325	3	0
Sundries	3,58,073	9	10	3,58,138	5	7
	16,50,03,911	7	6	16,75,16,484	2	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office...						
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	5,78,36,926	9	0	5,58,76,982	0	5
	22,28,40,838	0	6	22,33,93,466	2	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,27,172	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	11,85,774	Increase.
Other Deposits	2,24,602	Do.
Post Bills........	2,35,942	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments........	1,22,465	Decrease.
Loans........	14,18,575	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	4,79,190	Do.
Mercantile Bills	21,54,720	Do.
Cash at Head Office	14,44,275	Do.
Do. at Branches	34,04,219	Decrease.

Percentage 30·18.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is statement of Liabilities and Assets The Central Bank of India, Ld. for the fortnight ended 30th Nov 1912 as compared with the statement of 14th November 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	14th Nov. Rupees.	30th Nov. Rupees,
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakes.		
Capital Paied up ...	14 95 000	14 97 960
Reserved Fund ...	1 00 000	1 00 000
Fixed Deposits ...	55 81 000	56 18 000
Current Deposits ...	29 51 000	27 95 000
Sundries ...	... 8 000	... 8 000
	101 35 000	100 18 960
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ...	26 32 000	28 27 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	52 16 000	47 34 000
Local Bills Discounted ...	... 99 000	3 32 000
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	... 21 000	... 21 000
Sundries ...	... 38 000	... 29 000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	20 89 000	20 75 960
	101 35 000	100 18 960

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—55 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 48 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 83 cwts metal scraps, 10 cwts in goats, P A Kulkarni; 432 cwts toongrain, R J Daver and Co; 5 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 28 bales skins, A H Mawjee and Co ; 1 bale goat hair, B Hurbham ; 160 bales wool, B Hurbham 40 bales wool, M J Joomabhoi ; 13 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 bale hides, J M Rahimtoola ; 42 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—8 bales twist, W H Brady and Co.

Coquet s—6,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Dido s—25 bales cotton, J Gopaldass.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—125 bales skins, Thos Cook and Son ; 12 casks skins, S M Sidik ; 171 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 63 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HULL.

King Bleddyn s—600 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 4,030 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 481 1-2 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avristan s—1,500 tons manganese ore, The Central Indian Mining Co Ltd.

Highland Monarch s—2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Authon s—487 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 9 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 7,001 cwts castonseed, C Boggvand and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, Walter Pavri and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Chulmleigh s—2,000 cwts poppyseed and 13,006 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 301 cwts tin clepping Cox's, Shipping Agency.

FOR TRIESTE.

Morania s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—563 bales cotton fly, 83 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 106 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Chulmleigh s—200 bales cottons, F Morrison and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros, 210 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,999 cwts teelseed,, 6,800 cwts wheat, 2,560 cwts gram, 2,360 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 991 cwts wheat, J Facheri ; 15 bales wool, S B and A. D. Bassons ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Wardha s—2,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, M Munchersha and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 204 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Dido s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willes.

FOR MOSTYN DUP.

Riverforth s—6,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR GEESTAMNUDE.

Lindenfels s—10,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Barotse s—4,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—70 cwts dry fruit R Visram: 61 cwt dry fruit V Vellji and Co; 77 cwt olibanum V Ooka, 65 cwts dry fruit K Hasraj and Co 344 boxes B dollars, The Chartered Bank of India and China 125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 88 bales twist The M B Kaisha, 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 chests opium S J David and Co; 25 chests opium, 15 boxes dollars, The Charter Bank of India, and China ; 25 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—750 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—55 chests opium,- C Bamonji and Co; 65 chests opium, T Kalyanmall 25 chests opium Sasson J David and Co; 15 chests opium B G Gajanand, 5 chests opium, K Kapurchand, 15 chests opium, G Kedularm;

Kawachi Maru s—750 bales twist, C Ibrahim and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Dec.				
3 m	6 23	26 7	1 14 a	17 10
	7 85 a	25 9		
4 m	7 27	26 5	m 1 22	20 3
	8 42 a	26 10	2 4 a	16 11
5 m	8 23	26 5	m 2 27	20 2
	9 37 a	27 10	2 48 a	16 1
6 m	9 12	26 5	m 3 24	20 0
	10 24 a	28 7	3 28 a	15 6
7 m	9 56	26 5	m 4 15	19 11
	11 7 a	29 1	4 5 a	15 2
8 m	10 37	26 4	m 5 1	19 9
	11 47 a	29 4	4 40 a	15 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Dec.		Sunrise		Sunset
,,	3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 57m	,,	6h 1m
,,	4 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 57m	,,	6h 1m
,,	5 (Thursday)	,, 6h 58m	,,	6h 1m
,,	6 (Friday)	,, 6h 59m	,,	6h 1m
,,	7 (Saturday)	,, 6h 59m	,,	6h 1m
,,	8 (Sunday)	,, 7h 0m	,,	6h 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 30th, 4h. 34-8m. p.m. ; First Quarter, Dec. 8th 10h, 36-7m. p.m. Full Moon 17th 1h. 36-5m. a.m.

Professor N. S. Rudolf, of the Institute of Science, Bangalore, delivered his inaugural speech at a meeting in connection with the Autumn session of the South India Association on Saturday, on "Some Possible Industrial Developments in South India, considered from the point of view of a chemical technologist." After this Mr. S. Satyamurthy Iyer delivered a lecture on "Progress of Democracy."

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARSHALL—The wife of Mr A H Marshall, Indian Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOWELL—CAMPBELL—On Nov. 26, at the Church of the Holy Angels, Peshawar, by the Very Revd D. Wagner, Prefect Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafiristan, Evelyn Berkeley Howell, I C S, youngest son of the late Arthur Pearce Howell, I C S, to Lætitia Cecilia, eldest daughter of Major George P Campbell, Royal Engineers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting at 4 p. m.

Bamankua Manganese Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Wallace Street, 4-30.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p. m.

Maxim : "Speculation is a business that must be studied as a speciality."—Henry Clews.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the Outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 4 a. m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Friday next. The Mails left Brindisi 8 hours late.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arcadia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2·39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-46
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	........Europe United	........W. Zehle
Overture	........Zampa	........Herold
A Characteristic. Piece	........The Butterfly	........Bendix
B Patrol	........The Turkish	........Michaelis
Selection	........The Girl in the Train	...Leo Fall
Valse	........Malmaison	........Zulueta
Selection	........The Count of Luxembourg	........F. Lehar
Two Step	........Laughing Water	........W. Hager.

A RETIRING OFFICIAL.—Mr. T. V. Noronha, on retiring after 31 years' service in the Bombay Port Trust Office, was, on Saturday, presented with a gold chain and photograph by his colleagues in the Secretary and Chief Accountant's Offices. The presentation was made by Mr. H. E. Hart.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the above Society, Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M. A., Ph. D., will deliver a lecture in English on "East and West" at the Framji Cowasji Institute to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., will preside.

HYDERABAD JEWELLER'S MISFORTUNE.—Mr. Ramlal Panalal, a banker and jeweller of Hyderabad, residing at Kalbadevi-road has reported to the police that he purchased a ticket of the Gaiety Theatre and on the doors opening pushed himself in for a seat along with the crowds. A few minutes later found that his watch and gold chain, both valued at about Rs. 400, were missing.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Under the auspices of the Union, Miss Lochhead, the National Organiser of the Union, will give two public addresses, one to-morow, and the other on Monday next, at 9 p. m. each day, at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, Wellington Lines, Fort. At the second meeting there will be a Gold Medal Recitation Contest. Both the meetings are open to the public.

RAJKOT NEWS.—A numerous assembly, consisting of officers, and prominent citizens of the Rajkot State, gathered within a large enclosure tastefully decorated with bunting, opposite the Morvi railway station, the occasion being the laying of the foundation-stone of the Lakhaji Raj Roller Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Rajkot, on Friday last. Mr. Ramji Gordhandas of the firm of managing agents of the above mills, thanked and garlanded Mr. H. B. Kotak, the Divan Saheb of Rajkote State, and all the other gentlemen present, and after the usual distribution of pan and sprinkling of rosewater the guests dispersed.

BENEFIT CONCERT AT COLABA.—On Wednesday evening at 9-30 a concert will be held on the tennis courts at the Sergeants' Mess, Colaba, for the benefit of the widows and children of the late Sergt. Stump of the R. Warwickshire Regt. An unusually good programme has been arranged and the attendance, both military and civilian, ought to be a very large one as much on this account as for the deserving object of the entertainment. This will be the last appearance of the members of the R. Warwickshire Regts.' popular A. D. C., while the management of the Gaiety Theatre have kindly consented to allow the empire Mirthmakers, who are appearing at that theatre, to give their services. A very successful concert is expected.

THE GOAN UNION SCHOOL.—On Saturday Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presided at a distribution of prizes at the Goan Union High School at Burrow's lane, Dabul. The principal, Rev. Fr. G. L. Pais, read the report for the year 1912. This showed that there were 417 pupils at the beginning of the year, which closed with 357. Lady Chandavarkar distributed the prizes and scholarships awarded after which the students staged a farce entitled "D'ye know me now?" Sir Narayan, in addressing the assembly, expressed Lady Chandavarkar's and his thanks to the school authorities for inviting them for the function and for the hearty welcome they had received. He then said that he was glad that the school had made good progress and that the leading and also other members of the Goan Community were taking great interest in the welfare of the school, seeing that they could no longer lag behind other communities and they must do their best towards the furtherance of the educational interests of the young men of the community.

THE date, as at present fixed, of Mr. Montagu's arrival in Calcutta is probably December 18th. He leaves on Dec. 31st. The dinner which will be given to him by the Calcutta Club takes place on December 20 next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Budget Estimates for the Year 1913-14.

GENERAL TAX REDUCED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to the Budget Estimates for the year 1913-14 prepared by the Municipal Commissioner.

The chairman, continuing his remarks, said that a suggestion had been made that, as the municipality was unable, owing to the small quantity in the lakes, to supply sufficient water to the public, a reduction should be made in the water tax. But, looking to the expenditure they had to undergo over the waterworks it would not be possible to make any reduction next year. On the contrary, he thought that, perhaps, they would have to increase the water-tax in about two years' time. In the circumstances he was not in favour of the suggestion for reducing the water-tax. Another suggestion made was to the effect that, in spite of the heavy expenditure on water-works, the municipality should not increase the water-tax, but he was of opinion that the policy hitherto adopted, of equalizing the revenue and expenditure under the water-head, was a wise one. The chairman, for reasons stated at the last meeting, proposed a reduction of five-eighths per cent. in the general tax.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that the Commissioner had prepared the estimates admirably, but he wished to point out one thing. For the last fifteen years he had been noticing that the revenue figures were underestimated and the expenditure items shown in the budget were not all spent at the end of the year. This left a surplus of seven lakhs. He, therefore, proposed that the reduction in the general tax should be made by one and five-eighths per cent. The increasing surplus balance showed that the ratepayers had contributed to the municipal coffers more than they should. Now, it was but fair that a reduction should be made. He was for a reduction of one and five-eighths per cent. in the general tax.

Sir Sassoon J. David said that there were complaints about the water-supply. People did not receive a sufficient supply. Some kind of compensation should be made for this. Those living on the upper flats were compelled to fix pumps. The public had to undergo an extra expenditure for that, and therefore, the water-tax should be reduced. Even if the Municipality lost under the water-head it did not matter. Sir Sassoon then proposed a reduction of one and three-eights in the general tax percentage, and one anna in the amount fixed for one thousand gallons for domestic purposes.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir said that the Commissioner deserved their congratulations, not only for presenting a good and satisfactory budget, but for his untiring zeal during the twelve months, to control the expenditure of the municipality and in taking care of their purse. As they were finding an increase over revenue heads and a saving in the expenditure, he thought the house-owners ought to be given some benefit. As to the water-tax, he was of opinion that they should reduce the water-tax, as it was not fair to charge it in the face of continued complaints.

The Commissioner explained that a small reduction in the house-tax did not benefit the tenants at all. It only went to the landlord. Until they made a substantial reduction the tenants, and consequently the public, would not be benefited. It was not possible to make a substantial reduction this time, and therefore, he had not proposed to make any reduction. They had to undertake the duplicating of Tansa, Main, and in the face of such a large expenditure they must be careful about the surplus. The amount of interest to be paid in 1914-15 would be greater by Rs. 4,41,000 than next year, and in 1915-16 they would have to pay Rs. 3,45,000 more than in the previous year.

The chairman then took the sense of the meeting as to reducing the general tax, and it was resolved by six against three votes to reduce it by five-eighths per cent.

The Committee then adjourned.

FIRE IN A BOMBAY MILL.

Damage Estimated at Rs. 35,000.

Yesterday morning, about half-past seven, a fire was noticed in the spinning and mule department of the King George's Mill, at Parel. The mill had been opened for the day's work only about a quarter of an hour, when the carding master noticed the fire, and gave the alarm. Mr. D.J. Reubin, the manager, Mr. Chaganlal Buch, the engineer, and other officers and men came to the first floor of the mill, where the spinning department was situated. The automatic sprinklers had started working, and the mill appliances for extinguishing the fire were brought into action. The donkey engine was started, and a line of hose run up to the first floor. It appeared at the time that the appliances would not be adequate to cope with the outbreak, and consequently intimation was sent to the Fire Brigade. The steam-engine from Chinchpoogly under Mr. Harvey was the first to arrive on the scene and was followed closely by the Byculla motor-engine and the De Lisle-road manual. But by the time the engines arrived the fire was well under control, and was completely extinguished in about half an hour.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 35,000, which is covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is attributed to the fusing of the electric wire.

The mill was formerly known as the Queen Mill run by a limited company, the agents of which were Messrs. K. M. Hiramaneck and Company. The Company went into liquidation and about eight months ago the mill was purchased by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, who re-named it King George's mill and started working it about six months ago.

TROOPING SEASON.

Arrival of "Soudan" and "Dalhousie."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dalhousie," Commander C. G. Sinclair, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Aden, which port she left on 22nd November. She brought the 79th Company R. G. A., for Colaba and Government stores.

The hired transport Soudan, 6696 tons, Captain H. W. Kenrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ching Wang Tao (China), which port she left on the 6th November, and called at Hong-Kong, Singapore and Colombo. She brought the 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, consisting of 17 officers, 3 ladies, 8 warrant officers, 6 women, 4 children, 648 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 women, and 52 children ; consisting of 5 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 1 woman, 107 men rank and file. The names of the officers are:—Major A. C. Pitman, Capt. R. J. Ingham, and Lieut. G. R. de la C. Corbett, 79th Coy., R. G. A; Captain L. Griffiths, 107th Pioneers; Capt. O. C. P. Cooke, R. A. M. C.; Lt.-Col. Hancocks and wife, Maj. E. Blennerhassett, Maj. F. C. Jones, Capt. G. N. Crawford, Capt. E. N. Aitkinson and wife, Capt. and Adjt. Pipe, Capt. G. M. Willcock, Lieut. J. J. Kirkpatrick, Lt. H. L. Cotton, Lieut. J. R. C. Dent, Lieut. G. B. O'Sullivan, 2nd Lt. H. W. Dickinson, 2nd Lt. R. B. Shubrick, Lt. and Qr.-Mr. W. A. Morris, Capt. G. W. Kenny, 2nd Lt. E. W. H. Reynolds, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Littlejohn and wife, Miss Mitchell, and wife of Capt. Kenny and child.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

A circus is always a popular amusement in Bombay, and it was no wonder that a large crowed should have visited Willison's Circus last night as it is a first-class show with a very good menagerie, including six large tigers in the pink of condition. The performing animals—ponies, zebras, dogs, etc.—are well trained and the athletic and equestrian artists are of no mean order. The clowns are entertaining and maintained well the liveliness of the show.

"Maidania" is a popular resort of the public and the additional attraction of a circus adds to its various delights. The circus pavilion is within the enclosure, but the circus ticket entitles the holder to free admission into the "Maidania" grounds.

BARODA NEWS.

The Gaekwar on Public Libraries.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the Baroda Library Club was held on Tuesday the 26th instant in the Baroda Central Library when Mr. Clarke the Principal of the Baroda College read an interesting paper on library and Higher Education (which will be published fully later on). Mr. Massani the Minister of Education presided. The occasion was graced by the presence of H. H. the Gaekwar and other distinguished guests. After having dwelt at length on the interdependence between the College and the Public Library which was strikingly illustrated by the happy simile that "without the Library, education will doubtless prosper, but it will be as a flower robbed of its scent, a sunset deprived of its colour" the learned lecturer then put forth the highly useful suggestion of instituting in the Baroda College in co-operation with the Central library a post-graduate course in library science.

The President having endorsed much of what Mr. Clarke said, H. H. the Gaekwar then made a notable speech of which a summary is given below.

He said that when he came here he had no intention of being more than a passive listener but what the lecturer and the chairman had said had induced him to venture a few words in support of the lecturer's suggestion of forming post graduate course in library economy in Baroda College, of which institution the lecturer was the distinguished head. Such a course was badly needed in India and the intense library activity of Baroda State made that College the fittest institution to offer such a course to the Indian graduate. There would soon be a demand for trained library workers. Many states were about to follow the example set by your own State in founding systems of free public libraries ; and some of them had already written to him asking him to recommend competent persons for such work. This of course he had not been able to do as he knew that Mr. Borden was too zealous in work for the Baroda libraries to spare any of the trained assistants for work in other states, however important that work might be. But his zeal was great and he might train others to the work who would extend that work throughout India. If his ability to train men in his own special line could be combined with the like ability in allied lines passessed by the faculty of Baroda College as institution could be established that would work incalculable good to India. An institution like the one that was established thirty years ago in America in which Mr. Borden was even then a lecturer, and which has since been the largest element in putting America in the lead in Library work. But this idea of a general library course for India is not new. When Mr. Borden began his work in Baroda, information was sent to every corner of India that the State was willing without charging any fees, to train people in library science. How that call was answered we all know. But few came forward to take advantage of what was offered. That was a pity. Enough came forward for Baroda, but not enough for India. It showed that the persons who failed to respond to the call were not far-sighted and intelligent enough to realize the importance of Library work. But now, happily another era has begun. With Mr. Clarke and Mr. Borden working in co-operation, great results can be obtained, and the illiteracy of the masses be much lessened.

His Highness then went on to speak more generally of library matters. He said that work in libraries should be divided into two parts ; English and Vernacular. The advantages of pushing both were evident. English was necessary for the higher standards, but the people at large could not take advantage of it. The library should not limit its benefits to the few English knowing readers, but should see to it that its good work permeated through to the many. It was necessary the vernacular libraries should be encouraged, and with this in mind he had caused the establishment of small vernacular libraries throughout the villages of this State. But the scheme requires that the people themselves should also contribute their mite. Nothing can be got without trouble. Knowledge cannot be attained without self sacrifice. India is poor and its wants are many, but that is a condition to be resolutely faced even as other nations have faced it in the past, and even as many others must face it in the future. The people must rise superior to their circumstances and realise that more knowledge is their greatest need, their greatest want. They must be brought to love books, not attractive bindings nor pretty pictures, but the contents of those books. They must be taught to make books a part and parcel of their lives. The library would then not be a luxury but a necessity of existence.

There were two sorts of existence, the physical and the mental. The necessity of both is unquestionable, but the advantages of the latter are important to the attainment of the happy and the useful life. For the want of the mental existence we lose many of the pleasures and opportunities that God has placed at our disposal. All of our faculties are not developed. We must educate them and teach other to do the same. That is what libraries are for. That is what you are for, you to whom I am talking. The numbers who avail themselves of the opportunities offered may be few but that should not discourage the workers. Your duties and responsibilities are great greater even than those of magistrates and subss. You are servants of the community. You must induce them to read more and more books, particularly the children who are the hope of the future generations. His Highness than said that Mr. Borden realized the importance of this phase of the work as well as he himself did and he had no doubt but that the Director's idea would be well carried out by his staff. He had no desire therefore to labour the point. His Highness then dwelt upon the importance of the sympathetic and polite treatment of all readers, whatever their condition, and advised all library workers to continually bear it in mind, as on that depended the complete success of the library work.

His Highness concluded by assuring the members of the Club that, though he might not be able to be with them at all of their meetings he would always be with them in spirit for they were doing what he would do and in a way he himself would do it.

Mr. Thakar the Secretary, thanked the Maharaja and others on behalf of the library Club and took his seat after expressing the fervent hope that the Club may have the zeal and vigour to be to the whole of India what the American Library Association is to America.

The meeting then dispersed.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave Delhi, on the 4th, for Calcutta, where he will formally confer with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 10th instant, on financial and banking matters.

MESSRS. D. E. WACHA and W. T. Halai, honorary secretary of the committee of depositors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma, in Bombay, have addressed a long letter to the Government of India on the subject of the winding up of companies under the Indian Companies' Act.

THE Board of Trade have appointed Captain W. C. Crathorne, R.N.R., lately holding a command in the Cunard Line, and formerly well-known as Chief Officer of the "Mauretania," as a member of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, thus filling the vacancy created by the death of the late Captain Edmund R. Peel. Captain Crathorne is a member of the Management Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, in which capacity he actively identifies himself with the efforts of that body in promoting the interests of the nautical profession. Another member of the Management Committee of the Guild, Captain J. T. W. Charles, C.B., R.D., R.N.R., of the "Lusitania" has lately been added to the Boats and Davits Committee on the request of the President of the Board of Trade, thus strengthening the Committee very materially in respect to actual seafaring experience, and the findings and recommendations of the Committee will thus command all the greater importance.

Baking at Home is becoming more and more popular thanks to
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
This is because Paisley Flour makes home baking easier and the bakings better raised and better flavoured.
And with Paisley Flour a great variety of dainty little cakes can be made quickly and successfully and eaten fresh from the oven.
There is an excellent selection of recipes for cakes and scones given in the Brown & Polson recipe book, gratis and post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Write for it now.

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Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

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To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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Nourishes the Hair,
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N THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 2.

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eden ..... 2302 Cromack ..... W & A G & Co
erram ..... 2413 Wilson ..... J
Kasara ..... 505 King ..... M M & Co
Koronna ..... 2367 F S Gulslow ..... W & A G & C
Marmaris ..... Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer ..... 250 Nacoda ..... Persian Govt.
Naderi ..... 1168 Hughes ..... N F ..... N F ..... B & P S N Co
Nordfarer ..... 2397 Olsen ..... T M & Co
Norfolk ..... 2806 Backly ..... G Cotton & Co
Northbrook ..... 5038 Harold ..... R I Marine
River Forth ..... 2383 Stevens ..... R A Willis
Riverplate ..... 2351 Smithant ..... T M & Co
Uganda ..... 2783 ...ow ..... S Wallace & Co
Umballa ..... 3428 Bracq ..... M M & Co
Ujina ..... 3426 Hill ..... M M & Co
Valdura ..... 3495 Corrance ..... Baltimore ..... S Smidt & Co
Steinberger ..... 2455 de Yonge .....
Virawa ..... 3360 Maclean ..... M M & Co
Zillah ..... 2412 Nanscoven .....
India ..... 4198 Gordon ..... Shanghai ... 18-12 ... P & O Co
Arcadia ..... 3513 Bracham ..... Aden ..... 7-12 ..... P & O Co
Sandam ..... 6696 Enrick ..... Transport
Kawachi Maru ..... 3821 Christiansen ..... N Y Kaisha
Dalhousie ..... 2523 Sinclair ..... R I Marine
Sofala ..... 3436 Math ..... M M & Co
Shirley ..... 2192 Stone
Breconnian ..... 2577 Jones
Glenlyon ..... 2654 Stvanne ..... J Finlay & Co
Morovia ..... 2268 Heller ..... A L & N Co
Coquat ..... 2865 Sutherland

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Bahrein	1402	Grant	Arab		G K S Ld
A Clan Murray	3121	Wodal	C Coast	4-12	M M& Co
B Dido	3127	Renton	Hull	5-12	J F & Co
C & R City of Athens	3571	Knaut	K'chi	5-12	K N & Co
D & E Oraeolo	2847	Chiesa	Venice		S N Co
F Fultala	2702	Tallent	Rangoon	2-12	M M & Co
G Gerd	751	Andreasen			F F C & Co
H Kanzler	1865	Schaff	Durban	4-12	A Strandes& Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christeansen	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Antwerp	5-12	J M & Co
N Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	Barrow-Furness	4-12	R A Willis
O Otto Sverdrup	2291	Michelson	Liverpool &c		T Morrison & Co
P Kurmark	3186	Reimer			W & A G and Co
Q Inchmoor	1214	Helmrich			S Smidt & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Arabistan	3207	Davies	Antwerp	4-12	M M & Co
2 Massilia	3112	Tamson	L'pool	2-12	W and A G Co
3 KingBleddyn	2552	Ritch	Antwerp	25-11	J M & Co
3 Ranvik	3332	Berggrun	Rotterdam	3-12	T M &Co
5 Glenelg	2569	Morrison			J Finlay & Co
6 Author	2247	Nickols	Antwerp		K N & Co
7 Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12	T M & Co
8 Semiramis	2552	Pavissich			A L S N Co
9 Lindenfels	3525	Muller	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	4-12	P & O S N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Sumers	London		P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M &Co
15 Attila	2063	Raszins G Ky			A L S N D
16 Wardha	2552	Connock	Genoa	7-12	M M & Co
H W P D					
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
P & O Dock					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
M W D D					
Firoozi	2029	Primrose			B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Kawachi Maru	Christeansen	Kobe, Nov 2
Dec. 2	R I M S Dalhousie	Sinclair	Aden, Nov 22
	Soudan	Kenrick	Ching WangTao Nov 6

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, &c

The steamer Gerd, Captain Andreasen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Bangkok, etc.

The following vessels began to load on Yesterday :—

Steamer Zilla, for Liverpool, &c.
" Moravia, for Trieste, &c.
" Kawachi Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Semiramis, for Trieste, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
" Steinbergen, for Liverpool, &c.
" Coquat, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Seistau," left Port Said on the afternoon of the 29th November.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, left Mombassa for Bombay yesterday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

The Bombay Gazette CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott—Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

Their Christmas Eve
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is, therefore, desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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FRANCO LEONI ALBUM.
Containing : "A Song of the Cruise," "Golden Lilies," and five other songs.
HERMANN LOHR ALBUM.
Containing: "A Chain of Roses," "So Fair a Flower," and six other songs.
FRANK LAMBERT ALBUM
Containing : "Look down, dear Eyes," "Deep in my Heart," and six other songs.
NOEL JOHNSON ALBUM
Containing: "Purple Pansies," "Good-night, pretty Stars," and six other songs.
CONINGSBY CLARKE ALBUM
Containing : "Take your lute and sing," "Betty's Way," and six other songs.
GUY D'HARDELOT ALBUM
Containing : "The Perfect Flower," "An Old Romance," and six other songs.
TERESA DEL RIEGO ALBUM
Containing: "Life's Recompense," "A Song of Life," and seven other songs.
FLORENCE AYLWARD ALBUM
Containing: "Love's Benediction," "Sunrise," and six other songs.
LIZA LEHMANN ALBUM
Containing : "If thou wilt be the falling dew," "Soul's Blossom," and five other songs.
No. 1, Low Voice ; No. 2, High Voice.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
PIANO and MUSIC DEPT.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 3rd Dec. 1912.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

WHEN PRINCE LICHNOWSKY, the new German Ambassador in London, said the relations between Germany and England were never more intimate or sincere, he forgot, probably intentionally, the mass of literature, with which the book-stalls are flooded, which has for its object the embitterment of feeling between the two countries. Prince Lichnowsky, who is a wealthy Catholic country gentleman, was assured of a cordial reception in London "as a grand seigneur, provided he broke the tradition of his predecessors of whom it was said that they behaved as Ambassadors to a political faction rather than as Ambassadors to the nation." The Prince has begun well and, though apparently he did not deliver an address of any considerable length, what he said was very much to the point and gave promise of a discreet exercise of his influence in the interests of mutual good feeling between England and Germany. Prince Lichnowsky, who is an hereditary member of the Prussian Upper House, has written much of Anglo-German relations, and recently told us that he had fully made up his mind to write nothing more concerning the political differences between the two countries, but when Dr. Ludwig Stein, the editor of "Nord und Sud" began to publish his series of articles on the subject, the Prince was induced to express his views. From this expression we may form some idea of the principles which will actuate him in his attempt to "develop this auspicious beginning of his career in London to the benefit of both nations" although it must be remembered that at the time he wrote he had no notion that he would be called up to fill the office for which Count Marshall von Bieberstein had just then been selected. In analysing the problem the Prince endeavours to see the matter in its proper perspective and to do so considers it necessary to set forth three questions : firstly, is the opposition between us founded on development and division of power, on the whole array of political factors, which evade the influence of each, and does it appear that their complete removal is only possible at the price of vital interests ? To that question he answered Yes. To the second question : must this opposition lead to war ; and is a violent solution of the matter only in the interest of one of the two Powers " ? he emphatically answers No. And, answering the third, he tells us he believes that a *modus vivendi* can be found which shuts out war as an encroachment on essential aims and purposes, and possible in spite of a certain sensitiveness, to bring about an understanding founded on respect and confidence.

The Ambassador is of opinion that mistrust is not so firmly grounded on the misunderstandings which the two great kindred nations harbour against one another as on the opinion that the development of vigour and power by the one is, or might be, embarrassing to the other. He would that each for the moment endeavour to put itself in the place of the other. This done he thinks a glance at the map of Europe, and at the present European balance of power makes it clear why the attention of the English is in the main directed towards Germany and why that country is regarded as the opponent, if only in theory, as the "marked enemy" of nearlike preparations, again whom to operate in peace, and on account of whom to keep in training. He does not attribute to British naval strength any ignoble motive and he acknowledges that England cannot wish, in order to maintain its aim, to be without the means, bearing the German danger in mind, to influence the masses or at least not to counteract existing advantages. "That every state and indeed every military and naval power should be as strong as possible is in the nature of things, just as every individual wishes to be as rich as possible. It is quite within the rights of the English to possess a powerful fleet in order to take, as a sea-power, a supreme place, to give the necessary backing to their diplomacy on every suitable opportunity that occurs and on occasion to threaten. Our duty—the German's—duty is not to remain defenceless against this." Prince Lichnowsky ridicules the idea of the landing of a German Army in England but he asserts that international rivalry will always exist—unless the Utopian brotherhood of nations and confederation of States is established, and we return to unorganised primitive humanity.

We need not imagine Prince Lichnowsky will endeavour in any way to induce his Government to check expenditure on the German Navy. Their fleet, he maintains, was built in order that they might not be defenceless on the sea and so that their country should not fall into dependence. "The aims and objects of a world-power require esteem, influence and independence, but not a war against a country bound to us by so important, intellectual and economic interests, whose commercial relations with Germany exceed those of any other European State." When, he adds, England concentrates her whole striking power in home waters, leaving the Mediterranean practically stripped of protection and threatens Germany with six squadrons ; when Mr. Churchill declares openly that the colonies will have to defend the other parts of the Empire, while the Motherland defends her supremacy at sea at "a definite point" and when the surplus of a hundred and twenty million marks is to be applied to additional shipping, then the right time has scarcely arrived for Germany to assume the responsibility for a reduction of armaments. "If the proposition in regard to our fleet," writes the Prince, "were the result of the influence of English policy on public opinion in Germany the desired reduction of our armaments would lead to a friendlier attitude on the part of England." He thinks little of Mr. Balfour's declaration that if Germany gives up the expansion of her sea-power England will undertake nothing that can cause her uneasiness. He does not believe that the misunderstanding which rests on division of power and on the direction of progress can ever be wholly removed or overcome, but he trusts, and we take it that this will be the object of his ambassadorship, that it is possible by means of proper knowledge to lead opposing interests to a compromise by which human progress will come into its own and the participators experience no harm. "In this way the competition between Briton and German may be for the good of world civilisation, if it does not leave the path of peaceful endeavour and of moderate armaments, a path in which the Briton as champion of the world will find opportunity to measure himself, peacefully, with a worthy partner and to use his influence against economic dangers."

THE EUROPEAN IN THE TROPICS. DR. RICHARD ARTHUR of Sydney writes to the *Overland Mail* seeking information from residents in India and other tropical countries, and his letter which is in regard to the colonisation of Nothern Australia raises a point of the greatest interest. Dr. Arthur wants to know in brief whether the tropical climate of that part of the continent is one, in which Europeans and especially Northern Europeans can profitably be permanently settled. But we may as well quote the essential sentences of his letter. He writes; "At the present time the subject of the colonisation of the Northern Territory of Australia has come into the realm of practical politics, and there are many in the Commonwealth, including those in authority, who insist that only Anglo-Saxons, or failing them, Northern Europeans, such as Danes and Swedes, should be encouraged to go and settle there. I have very grave doubts whether a population, which will have to work hard in the open throughout the year, can be drawn from the Anglo-Saxon race, especially as the wives and children of the workers will have to remain continuously in the tropics, I should be glad, however, to know from those who have had experience of such places as the West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, Ceylon, and India, where will probably be found persons of pure British or Nothern European descent, whose forefathers have resided for several generations in the tropics, what is the physical, mental, and moral conditions of such people." We have little doubt that any European in India will immediately reply that permanent residence and employment in a tropical country such as Northern Australia is must have a most deleterious effect on the constitution of a pure-blooded European; so much so that in two or three generations the activity is likely to be so much reduced that individuals would be physically incapable of the arduous labour, which the conditions of the country command. Australians are seeking to colonise a portion of the country in which, on account of its trying climate, they will not live themselves, and it seems to us unreasonable and foolish to imagine that others of European race will find it more supportable. We thoroughly, agree with the opinion, which Dr. Arthur desires to be confirmed, that the experiments of transplanting people from temperate regions to the tropics, where they will have permanently to reside without any voyages home and in many cases no doubt not even a "hot whether in the hills" will be disastrous and costly. It will be not only that but cruel and criminal. Australia, so far as the northern part of her territory is concerned, is undoubtedly making a great mistake in insisting on a rigorous exclusion of all people of coloured blood in any degree. If they will not have the pure Oriental they should at least open their doors to those of mixed blood. Were they to admit to North Australia Eurasian families of European descent on the paternal side they would obtain a class of people with at least European names who, would not only stand the climate well but would make a useful class of settler. At the same time they would offer opportunities of bettering their possition to a community, which in India suffers severely from the competition of the educated Indian, and whose condition is becoming a problem.

BOMBAY HOSPITALS. THE great need which Bombay has for increased hospital accommodation is well-known, and we are glad to see once more that it is receiving official notice, this time in the pages of the annual report for 1911, on the civil hospitals and dispensaries under the Government of Bombay. A crying need is about to be satisfied, mainly through the agency of Government, by the provision of an infectious diseases hospital for Europeans, but General Stevenson points out with some emphasis that general accommodation is still inadequate. He remarks that while hospital accommodation throughout the Presidency is deficient, it is particularly so in the city of Bombay. For a population of close on one million inhabitants, the city has a total of 1,887 beds, most of which are provided by Government. For a much similar population, cities like Glasgow and Liverpool, provide about 3,000 beds each, although their inhabitants are not nearly so poor as are those of Bombay. The next need of the city, which should be satisfied, he considers, is an infirmary for incurables, and a hospital for cases of tuberculosis. Such cases as these should never be permitted to go into a general hospital. Government, which has behaved so generously in regard to the infectious diseases hospital for Europeans can hardly be expected to do much more for hospitals just at present. Further, as General Stevenson points out, the bigger part of the hospital accommodation at present existing has been provided by Government, and it is, therefore, hardly the turn of Government to move now. Both hospitals such as are recommended would be suitable objects of public benefaction, and can be thoroughly commended to the attention of the charitable and wealthy. To speak briefly of the Presidency generally, we find 2,191,531 patients obtaining treatment during the year, a decrease of 70,154. Six hospitals, including St. George's, which was provided with new observation wards, and the G. T. Hospital, were improved during the year, a new hospital is being built at Jalgaon, an addition is being made at Ahmedabad, and a new hospital has been planned for Sholapur. Thus efforts are being made gradually to apply the Presidency's needs.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY SPEECHES. SCOTSMEN may feel flattered that the St. Andrew's dinners, which were held in the principal cities of India on Saturday evening were made the occasion of important pronouncements by some of our mighty ones. The most notable utterance appears to have been delivered in Calcutta by the new Governor of Bengal, who in a singularly open though tactful speech, mildly chided his audience on their resentful sentiments towards the toast which he had to propose "The Viceroy and the land we live in." The *Statesman*, while apparently it considers that the subject had best been left alone, has to admit that it was discussed in a most adroit and clever manner, and refers to Lord Carmichael's justification of the Viceroy as a "chivalrous defence." Lord Carmichael is such a popular figure in Calcutta, that we do not imagine his speech can do any harm, and the picture he drew of the Viceroy resolutely and boldly executing the change, because he felt it to be his duty although he knew it would be distasteful to his friends, and would bring him personal inconvenience, may show Calcutta people how foolish it is to make the change of capitals a personal grudge against Lord Hardinge. Another effort to soothe wounded Calcutta feeling was made in Bombay, where Mr. Marshall Reid, the chairman, desired to remove the impression that there was any disposition in Bombay to glory maliciously in the supposed overthrow of Calcutta. We are glad that someone has publicly referred to this. Bombay people of course are sensible enough to realise that the change will bring them benefit, but we are not so entirely selfish in Western India that we cannot feel a genuine sympathy for our friends in Calcutta, when they have suffered what they consider to be a very grievous loss. Finally we come to Madras, where the banquet was attended by the new Governor, Lord Pentland. There after-dinner speaking was practically confined to local affairs. The occasion however was none the less important. Lord Pentland during the short time, which he has spent in the country, has shown a great eagerness to acquaint himself with the circumstances of the people, whom he has to govern, and the policies of Government. Sir Harold Stuart now took an opportunity to give him a little tuition in public. He delivered himself of a very thorough review of the progress which has been made in Madras. The speech dealt entirely with administrative measures, and was apparently designed to counteract any impression, which might have been made upon an inquiring mind, that the local Government had been guilty of any lethargy or lack of enterprise. Sir Harold Stuart seemed nervous that the new Governor might be in danger of believing the truth of the description "the benighted Presidency." We are sure if he has had any disposition to do so, it must have been entirely removed by Sir Harold's vigorous defence.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 4 a. m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Friday next. The mails left Brindisi eight hours late.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S birthday having fallen on Sunday, it was celebrated yesterday. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery at noon from the middle ground The R. I. M. steamers "Northbrook" and "Dalhousie" were decorated with flags from stem to stern. The flagstaff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was also decorated, in honour of the occasion.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Scoring at Bisley.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

THE Council of the National Rifle Association has decided, that, for the Bisley Meeting of next July, the central scoring system, which is now operative only in match rifle competitions, shall be abolished entirely. It was generally felt among competitors that the award of an extra point for the placing of a shot within a ring, which from the firing point was invisible, resulted in many instances in the results of competitions being largely decided by the element of pure luck. Under the arrangement it was possible that in a competition at more than one distance the competitor making the better score at the longer range, from time immemorial regarded as the best criterion of good shooting, had to give place to the competitor who, with the poorer score at the longest range, chanced to return the larger amount of centrals. Now the central system has gone altogether and few will regret its disappearance. Amongst other changes, it has been decided to introduce one man firing at a time with a time allowance in individual competition, but this will not apply to shoulder to shoulder competitions. Instead of having desperate competitions for the several classes, the number of prizes in each competition will be divided in proportion to the number of entries in each class. Blow-off shots will be done away with, and replaced by practice shots. No change is made in the regulations for Service Rifle sights, but it is announced as probable that in 1914, there may be modifications in the conditions as to bore and ammunition of match rifles.

THE FIRST LORD.

Once again Mr. Winston Churchill has spoken and spoken well. His speech, at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day, left nothing to be desired as a speech. Briefly summarized the points he made, were that no harm has been done by plain speaking on naval questions. The relations between this country and Germany, have steadily improved during the year, and that steady improvement has been side by side with every evidence of our determination to maintain our naval supremacy. The best way to make those relations thoroughly healthy and comfortable is to go right on and put an end to this rivalry of warships by proving that we cannot be overtaken. The fleet has been reorganized upon a complete and systematic plan. An entire new squadron of very powerful ships has been placed in full commission during the year. Nearly three times as many sailors and stokers have been recruited during this year as during the corresponding period of last year. Before the end of the session, proposals approved by Government will be submitted to Parliament for improving the pay of officers and men of the Navy. The Sixth Battle Squadron which it was not proposed to create till 1915, will be formed next year, fully manned on mobilization with active service ratings. We have more than twenty battleships and cruisers in the Eastern Mediterranean, where they are wanted and when they are wanted. The absence of this powerful force at a time of crisis in Europe, requires special vigilance from the Admiralty, and certain precautions designed to increase our preparedness have been taken. We have no reason to apprehend trouble of any kind, but naval experts at the Admiralty are satisfied that our fleets and flotillas in the home waters are by no means unequal to any task that may devolve upon them. The future will demand renewed exertions from us all. No one can tell what its difficulties and dangers may be, but no one who does justice either to the vividity of the British Empire or to the efficiency of the British Navy will doubt our resolve, or will doubt our ability to come safely through them. Correct in sentiment and confident in tone, Mr. Churchill's pronouncement was eminently a successful effort, and it was not to be expected that he should be more explicit as regards the precautions taken to increase our preparedness for any eventuality. It is, one cannot help feeling, lucky that that the present crisis has come earlier than the political prophets foretold. Had it been delayed, until the evolution of the navies of Europe now going on had reached completion, it is more than doubtful, whether, unless some radical change had speedily taken place in our naval policy, the First Lord would have been able to announce with pride that Great Britain is represented at the focus of trouble by twenty powerful ships, while yet the security of our shores, so far as naval defence is concerned, is adequately arranged.

ACTION NOT WORDS.

For the present, British sea-power has proved equal to the occasion. But as regards the future, it would be preferable, as I have said in previous letters, if Mr. Churchill would translate his fine phrases into action. The discovery of the First Lord that the best way to make the relations of this country with its neighbours happy and comfortable and to put an end to naval rivalry is to prove that we cannot be overtaken is very welcome. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman tried the opposite plan with lamentable want of success. The ranks of the party to which Mr. Churchill belongs, are full of those whose one idea of statecraft is to be perpetually apologising to our neighbours for our continued existence as a nation. But something more than has been done still remains for the First Lord to do. He has told us that the two-Power standard has been abandoned, but has given no hint of what has been adopted in its place. The corollary to his words on this and other occasions is the definite announcement of a standard of two keels to one, and the prompt adoption of means to attain it quickly, and maintain it effectually without let or hindrance from internal political changes. Imperial Defence should be a non-party question. This is frequently stated by both parties, but acted up to by neither. Time and again Mr. Churchill has shown in his speeches a true appreciation of the situation, and a knowledge of what is necessary not only for immediate needs, but also to provide for future developments, but he fails to give effect to what he knows to be right. His appreciation is excellent, his object is sound, but his course of action proposed is faulty in that it is inadequate to attain the results foreshadowed in his statement of the object in view. When Mr. Churchill had finished, it rested with Colonel Seely to return thanks for the Army. His speech was a combination of pious hopes and impious euphemisms. He made much of that much belated infant the Royal Flying Corps. He paid a well-merited tribute to the efficiency of the Regular Army, and took credit for the 170,000 men of the National Reserve for whom the War Office have done nothing and will do nothing. He distorted Lord Roberts' praise of certain of the C. I. Vs. into an appreciation of the present Territorial Forces. He said that these forces have never been so numerically strong as they are at present. He confessed that he doubted that even these numbers were adequate for their responsibilities, and apprehended difficulty in maintaining the force at its present strength. He appealed to the Lord Mayor, and those present to assist in bringing up the force to the numbers required and wound up by disclosing his dream of the future, "when every man will follow out the same dictate of civic patriotism, for which this country is more renowned than any other, by saying "I will extend my civic patriotism to the duty of defending my country and my Empire" and that each man shall be able to say "Of my own free-will I have done my part." Colonel Seely's dreams have nothing to do with facts, and whenever he dealt with facts he did nothing but confirm what Lord Roberts recently said about the Territorials. They are inadequate for their responsibilities and the needs of the Nation. Their training is insufficient, and voluntary enrolment will never complete and maintain their numbers. There are too many forces at work to discourage men from joining. A country, that allows this and that to be excluded from the curriculum of its state schools, because it savours of militarism, must not be surprised if its citizens fail to maintain a military force on a voluntary basis.

"'Tis education forms the common mind
Just as the twig is bent, the trees inclined."

SOCIALISM AND DEFENCE.

In this connection Mr. Hyndman's letter addressed to the "Morning Post," is worthy of mention, and quotation. Mr. Hyndman, the well-known socialist, and founder of the Social Democratic Federation takes pride in the statement that he is no Imperialist and certainly no one who has watched his career would suspect him of jingoism or decay that he has always been strenuously opposed to war. His ardently democratic views, unlike those of many of his followers are based on a sound education and working experience of life in many different parts of the Empire. He realizes that no country can be truly and honestly democratic, unless all its citizens share equally in the duties and obligations pertaining to citizenship as well as in its privileges. He writes "alike as a Social Democrat and as an Englishman I am more strongly of opinion than ever I was that the only safe course for this country to adopt at the present time is to be possessed of an overwhelmingly powerful Navy, as well as a well drilled, thoroughly equipped, completely officered, and efficient Army, established on a modification of the Swiss and Colonial models suited to our needs, every citizen being a soldier and every soldier a citizen. . . . It is, indeed, scarcely too much to say that, if our Fleet were what it ought to be, and we had an army of 3,00,000 first rate soldiers ready to take the field within eight days, on the decision of the people of these islands, the great war which is threatening at this moment would cease to loom ahead on the continent, and we ourselves could carry out our inevitable social transformation at home, while supporting simultaneously the cause of freedom and national independence abroad. Peace is not maintained by bleating out that blessed word itself with sheep-like iteration, still less by a policy of floundering weakness that invites attack. Peace is only secure under modern conditions when war becomes too dangerous a game for an aggressive Power to play at." All history tells us that Australia has already recognised and acted upon the vital need of citizen-training for home defence. Australians have recognised the justice and necessity of fitting, not the minority, but all their young citizens for the adequate discharge of this common duty and privilege of citizenship. But apparent though the need was in Australia is, it is to-day even more apparent and vital on these small islands that form the heart of the Empire. Compulsion has been accepted in Great Britain in every form except that most vital to her existence as a Nation, let alone an Empire. We have compulsory education and compulsory insurance for the individual but the education that will effect the Insurance of the State must not be made compulsory ! The Prime Minister's speech at the Guildhall was a statesmanlike pronouncement, and has been well received abroad as making for peace, but it certain that its effects would have been greater had Colonel Seely been able to make a more satisfactory statement of our military case.

GERMAN CHANGES.

One outcome of the Kaiser Manœuvres recently held has been the issue of a batch of amendments to the German Artillery Regulations of these the most important deal with cooperation with the infantry and support of the infantry attack. Without definitely accepting the combat group system, it is now recognised that "It may be advisable to order combat groups ; but even without special order the troops carrying out the same task must concert their measures." As regards the command of combat groups, it is decided that "when the artillery unit will have to be at a distance from its own command, it is to be placed under the orders of the infantry commander." For the maintenance of communication between artillery and infantry, it is laid down that infantry and artillery are alike responsible. "The artillery commander, when necessary, must send an officer to the infantry commander. This officer will communicate with his own commander by telephone, flag, or orderly. When observation is so bad as to endanger our own men, communication must be established between the infantry firing-line and the guns. Both the infantry and the artillery must arrange for the establishment of signalling communication in good time." As regards the support of the infantry attack, the old regulation ordained that under unfavourable conditions, artillery fire should cease when their infantry came within 300 metres of the position attacked. This has now been modified "Artillery support of infantry in the attack is to be continued till the last possible moment, the trajectory being raised when our own troops become endangered. This occurs when they are within 200 metres of the target for time shrapnel or 150 metres for percussion." Despite panorama sights and other aids to laying behind cover it has been found that both in the support of infantry especially at the final stages, and in firing at rapidly moving targets the battery in the open position has a great advantage over a battery in the covered position, though change of position may be more difficult. It is, therefore, now laid down that "at decisive moments in the infantry combat, the guns must usually fire from the open position." It is impossible reading these changes not to trace the influence of Japanese experience on western methods. It is true that they do not go so far, but they are movements in the direction of the principles contained in the regulations issued to the Japanese Army based on their war experience and three years' trial of quick-firing guns. The guiding principle in Japan, is that it is the duty of a soldier to kill the enemy, not to avoid being killed himself.

THE dress rehearsal of the Viceroy's State Entry is fixed for the 21st instant. All preparations for the ceremony have been considerably advanced.

THE ballot held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in place of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Symes, whose term of office will expire shortly, resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., of the Bombay Company, Ltd.

BULGARIAN MASSACRES.

COUNTRY DRENCHED WITH BLOOD.

Horrible Reports from Macedonia.

ARMISTICE POSTPONED FOR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, DEC. 1.

The Bulgarian Army, on board nineteen transports, landed on the 28th ultimo at Dedeagatch.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Prior to the arrival of the Bulgarian troops at Dedeagatch, the place was occupied by Bulgarian comitajis, who perpetrated a dreadful massacre; the victims, who included some Christians, numbering fully five hundred. The Turkish quarter was completely pillaged.

A message to the *Times* from Salonika says that Macedonia is being drenched in blood. Innocent country is being left to the tender mercies of the comitajis, and the blood-stained auxiliaries of the Bulgarians. An enormous amount of indiscriminate slaughter is proceeding, notably in the district of Avrethissar. The Mahomedans have likewise joined in the general destruction.

[Dedeagatch is a seaport on the coast of Thrace, ten miles north-west of the mouth of the River Maritzka.]

THE ARMISTICE.

Terms of Agreement Much Whittled down.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The improvement in the situation continues, although the signature of the Armistice by the Balkan States has been postponed for forty-eight hours to enable the delegate of Greece, which insisted on separate representation, to obtain the necessary authority to sign the agreement, which has been considerably whittled down.

The agreement now amounts to stipulation that both sides shall remain as they were, while the besieged towns will be re-provisioned and the blockade of the ports and islands temporarily raised.

The appearance of Greece on the scene is particularly noteworthy. It is believed to betoken a growing mistrust between Greece and the rest of the Allies, which Bulgaria is representing.

The armistice will be fixed for eight days, but it may be prolonged another week.

The real tug-of-war will begin with the peace negotiations proper.

It is stated that the Allies demands include an indemnity of forty-eight millions sterling.

THE SUGGESTED CONFERENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 2.

The suggested conference of Ambassadors has not yet taken official shape, but it is understood that while the Triple Alliance agrees to it in principle, it raises difficulties with regard to the place of meeting, favouring Brussels, the Hague or some other neutral capital.

It is pointed out, however, that this arrangement would involve the appointment of special plenipotentiaries, as distinct from the resident Ambassadors, which would entirely change the character of the proposed conference, making it a real conference, at which the Balkan States might claim to be represented

PEACE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.

The newspapers are far more hopeful in tone on account of a report that Russia has given assurances that she does not intend to support all Servia's aspirations.

Inspired journals declare that Austria will not object to Servia using some Adriatic port under Albanian sovereignty.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* is careful to point out that Austria's optimism is based solely on the conviction that Europe will carry out Austria's minimum programme.

BELGRADE, DEC. 2.

An emphatic semi-official denial is issued to the reports that Servia is concentrating troops on her northern frontier and is fortifying Belgrade.

RIEKA, DEC. 2.

The bombardment of Scutari continues Heavy rains are hampering the Montenegrins.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.

The Emperor to-day, gave a prolonged audience to General von Hoetzendorf, who has returned from Rumania.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AN INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION.

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

A "communique" states:—As the Viceroy has been informed that rumours are current that the Government are not willing to permit a medical mission to proceed to Turkey and are placing obstacles in the way, he would like it to be widely known that these rumours are entirely baseless and without any foundation whatever.

BOMBAY MISSION SAILS.

The "Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission" sailed on Saturday, the 30th November by the s.s. "Cleopatra" for Constantinople, with a hearty send-off and wishes of "God speed" at the Bunder, where a number of leading men had assembled. Messrs. Haji Yousuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, Sulem Mulla Dawood, Dr. Surewarthy, Mohammed Yousuf Khatkhatay M. A. L. L. B. Mahomed Yousuf Nazim, and Syed Abdul Wahed Aasar, delivered speeches at the pier, wishing the Mission success in its object, and a safe return.

"HABLUL MATIN" SPECIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The following cable has been received by the "Hablul Matin" in the Persian language, from its special agent at Constantinople, on the 1st December :—Turkish garrison at Chatalja and Adrianople exceeds to hundred thousand. Rumours of Turkish surrender at Demtika are unfounded. Montenegrins again met with a heavy loss at Sontara. Hitherto loss of lives sustained by allies and Turks is estimated at two hundred thousand, and one hundred and twenty thousand respectively. For the present an armistice is arranged. European Powers are pressing Porte to conclude peace, but Ottomans and Turkish army are opposing it. Proposed peace terms run thus :

That the belligerents must retain every position they now hold, viz., Macedonia, except some positions, and Albania, except some of the coast line, which should be granted autonomy under Sultan's suzerainty. As for war indemnity, both belligerents must suffer their own cost, but expense of war captives should be paid by parties involved. Fear of the great war is now more. An Austro-Balkanic war is threatened.

The following is the list of subscriptions received by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, for the relief of the Turkish wounded soldiers, and for helping the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the cause of Islam.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Balance in hand after first remittance...	309	7	1½
Contribution recd. from H E Governor.	500	0	0
" " H H the Nawab Saheb of Cambay	1,000	0	0
" " From the estate of Hajee Ismail. " " Allana thro, Hakim Mahomed Dayam ...	2,000	0	0
" " From Mr Damooder Sukhadwalla	1,000	0	0
" " Messrs Babulal and Farid of Sangli... ...	155	0	0
" " Temkar Moholla 2nd time ...	23	5	0
" " Mr Abdul Hai of Hyderabad, Deccan ...	208	15	0
" , Prices of certain articles realized at Chimna Butcher-street ...	25	0	0
" " Hajee Cassim from Rajkot...	18	0	0
" " Munshi Fazluddin on behalf of Teli Moholla ...	440	4	0
" " Nurkhan Ibrahimkhan of Malwan ...	125	0	0
" " Inhabitants of Upper and Lower Colaba	391	11	0
" " Mr. Mahomedali Chikley on behalf of Doctor N Street ...	392	0	0
" " Hussein Oosman from Sangli	209	0	0
" " Mahomed Amiruddin of Dharavi ...	8	0	0
" " A Parsi gentleman	50	0	0
" " Hajee Ahmed Oomar on behalf of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Khamisa " " Sajarwalla Lille, merchant	500	0	0
" " Chowdhri Alam Ahmed Khan from Cambellpur	5	0	0
" " Papa Meanon, on behalf of Byculla Gujri Bazaar ...	239	0	0
" " Miscellaneous..	7	4	0
Rs.	7,607	4	1½
Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 100 remitted to Lady Lowther, as desired by H. E. the Governor and Mr. Damodar] Sukhatwalla	1,491	4	2
Balance in hand ... Rs.	6,115	15	11½

THE GERMAN FORCES.

Reported Movement for Large Airship Fleet.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The *Daily Express* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin that a movement is on foot to induce the Government to build a fleet of a hundred Zeppelin airships, and thus secure the mastery of the air and eventually of the sea.

ARCTIC ENGLAND.

Zero at Carlisle and Drifts in the Midlands.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Scotland and North and Central England are in the grip of an arctic winter. The thermometer has registered zero at Carlisle. Skating and ski-ing are general.

Snow is so deep at Welbeck, where their Majesties are staying, that a snow-plough had to be employed to clear the way to the station.

NEW NAVAL TERROR.

Sir P. Scott's Concentrated Fire Director.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Interesting trials are being carried out in the Channel, in the presence of Mr. Churchill, with a "Dreadnought" fitted with a fire director, the invention of Sir Percy Scott, enabling a warship to deliver a knock-out blow by landing five and a half tons of shell on a target absolutely simultaneously.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

Question of Forces Leads to Cabinet Crisis.

TOKIO, DEC. 2.

A Cabinet crisis has arisen as a result of the refusal of the Minister of War to accept the decision of the Cabinet to reject the scheme for increasing the forces in Korea.

The Cabinet, however, is strongly supported by the Parliament and the public.

THE CORNISH MYSTERY.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Incessant searches along the shore at Newquay, Cornwall, have failed to discover any trace of Mrs. Nowill, who disappeared from there on November the 23rd.

CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Cattle disease has appeared on a farm near Ashford, Kent.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left for Bombay at 4 a.m. this morning.

The P. and O. "Mooltan," with the mails for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

ANGLO-GERMAN HARMONY.

Prince Lichnowsky's Speech to the Royal Society.

WORKING SIDE BY SIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 1.

Prince Lichnowsky, the new German Ambassador in London, made his first speech in England at a dinner of the Royal Society.

His Excellency said he was glad to have the opportunity of saying that England and Germany were working side by side in maintaining the peace of Europe. Their political relations were never more intimate or sincere. His most anxious desire was further to develop this auspicious beginning of his career in London, to the benefit of both nations.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

"Times" Deprecates Indian Contribution.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The *Times*, commenting upon a statement from its Delhi correspondent, that the Government of India is not aware of any contemplated naval contribution, says :—

"No one knowing India and its peoples will have questioned the rumour through doubt of the loyalty of the princes, who are capable of any sacrifice or generosity demanded by their allegiance to the Emperor. Proof of the spirit in which the Indian rulers regard their loyalty to the Crown, is not needed. It was shown eloquently on the occasion of the King's visit. The maintenance of Imperial Service Troops entirely at the cost of the States is, itself, a great contribution to Imperial security. The people of India already pay twenty millions annually for the upkeep of the forces in India. This is not for the moment an increasing burden, but a time may come when the interests of India may demand, and the State revenues may warrant, a naval contribution. We could not unreservedly welcome it now, unless assured that it was an offering such as would not prejudice the progress or welfare of the Indian States themselves."

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER"

Shippers' Appeals Rejected by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC 2.

The Admiralty Council, sitting as the supreme court, has dismissed the appeals of four American owners in respect of the cargo of the steamer "Knight Commander," sunk during the Russo-Japanese war.

The sum of ten thousand sterling was involved.

MR. HOOLEY.

Released from Jail for Good Conduct.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Hooley, who was sentenced last February to a year's imprisonment on a charge of fraudulently obtaining £2,000 from a youth, who had just inherited a fortune, has been released for good conduct.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

High Court Orders regarding Set-Offs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

The matter of the Bank of Burma, Ltd. (in liquidation), was again to-day before Mr. Justice Ormond in the Chief Court.

The application stood over from last Monday for the liquidator to amend the first para of his affidavit, and also to give certain particulars. This having been done his Honour passed orders with regard to the creditors mentioned in the third part of the list, that is to say, creditors who claimed to a set-off of debts due by them to the bank. His Honour thought they were entitled to make such demands. In the case of depositors the set-off would be made on the due date of deposit, or on March 31, 1912, whichever was first, and interest at deposit rate on the balance would be calculated up to March 31, 1912.

In the case of savings bank depositors, who could withdraw their money upon giving three months' notice, they must be taken to have given notice of withdrawal on November 14, 1911, when the bank responded to payment and their set-off would be made as upon the dates when their savings-bank moneys would have been liberated, and the balance would carry interest at five per cent. up to March 31, 1912.

The set-off in the case of the current account creditor was to be made as on November 10, 1911, and the balance would carry interest at two per cent. up to March 31,1912.

With regard to the creditor, Mr. G. S. Clifford, the Official Liquidator would give him notice to appear in Court on January 22, 1913, to state what grounds he had, if any, to set-off his credit balance in his current account against his liability as a contributory.

With regard to the fourth part, which now contained the case of two creditors, it was to stand over till January 22, 1913, in order that the Official Liquidator might file an amended list with further particulars.

FAIR AT RAMTEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 2.

The Ramtek fair has ended successfully. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Mazes, the Deputy Commissioner, and his wife. Messrs. Low, Clouston, and others, were present. Mr. Mazes, Mr. Low and the Tahsildar of Ramtek had promoted the fair.

That some improvement has been made by agriculturists with the help, advice and co-operation of the Agricultural Department, and that good relations exist in these provinces between the people and the Government officers, was shown at the fair and the exhibition attached to it.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis and other landholders were among the exhibitors.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

A TRAIN COLLISION.

Several Passengers Injured on the R. and K. Line.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ESCAPES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 2.

A serious accident occurred on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway last night, at about 7 p. m.

The Kathgodam train was standing at Bareilly City station, when the Philibht train ran into it, with the result that three of its carriages were damaged. They held a number of school children, mostly from St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, many of whom had miraculous escapes.

Several passengers were bruised, and received cuts and injuries, the most seriously hurt being an Indian girl, who had her thighs broken.

The school children were sent from the City station to Bareilly Junction station in gharries. Great anxiety was felt in Lucknow, as many parents were expecting their children to arrive this morning from Kathgodam.

CALCUTTA RAJA'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The death occurred on Sunday afternoon at Sobhabazar, Calcutta, of Raja Benoykrishna Deb Bahadur at the age of 45. Raja Benoykrishna was the head of the traditional Sobhabazar Raj family and was regarded as one of the leaders of the Kayesthas of Bengal. He first became famous by carrying on an agitation to popularise sea voyages among the Hindus of Bengal. He worked for a long time as joint-secretary of the Congress, which post he resigned a few years ago. In 1898 he presided over the deliberations of the Indian Social Conference held in Beadon Square, Calcutta, in the Congress pandal. He used to take an active part in almost all social and political movements. He was a literary man and was well-known as the author of a valuable book giving a history and description of old Calcutta.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR BUSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

At the High Court this morning Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the suit brought by Messrs Martin and Co. against F. W. Colletes to recover Rs. 5,375, being the balance of the price of the two motor omnibuses, which the plaintiffs sold to the defendant, who carries on business in Ceylon. His Lordship granted a decree.

CALCUTTA CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2

The fifth criminal sessions of the High Court began to-day, Justice Carnduff presiding. There are twelve cases of which three are murder cases, in the first of which the accused is L. Minos, who is charged with murdering a coachman by firing a revolver in Phear-lane during a riot.

LAND LAW IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

A cablegram has been received here stating that the Privy Council did not call upon the counsel for the respondent on Friday in the appeal, Secretary of State vs. J. Moment, to address the Privy Council, and that final orders will be passed later dismissing the appeal.

This was an appeal against the decision of the Full Bench of the Chief Court, Rangoon, composed of the Chief Judge and Justices Hartnoll and Parlett (Justice Robinson dissenting), who held that sections 41 of the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act which withdraws from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts all disputes as to land in which the Government has or claims to have any interest was *ultra vires*.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The Public Services Commission will arrive in Calcutta about January 20th, and will probably remain seven or eight days. The proceedings of the Commission will open on January 8th at Madras. During their stay in Calcutta the chairman, Lord Islington, and Sir Murray Hammick will be the guests of H. E. the Governor at Government House.

INDIAN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

The gold figures telegraphed to the India Office for the week ending the 22nd of November were £18,618,339.

THE TEA CESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

The tea cess question is still before the Government of India, and it is probable that the continuance of the cess will be sanctioned. It is understood that both Travancore and Cochin Durbars will raise no objection.

DELHI-KARACHI LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

A good deal of interest attaches to the forthcoming visit of Sir T. R Wynne to Jodhpur, when the Durbar will no doubt take advantage of his presence to discuss the various schemes for a broad-gauge connection between Delhi and Karachi.

A small departmental change has been made in the Luni-Gungapur Railway survey. It is understood that the B. B. and C. I. Railway will carry out the portion of the survey from Gungapur to Mewar, and the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway will undertake the survey from Mewar to Luni. There are other several schemes, and no doubt the president of the Railway Board will be in a position to discuss the most practicable scheme.

THE AGRA TRAGEDY.

Further Remand Granted to Prosecution.

MRS. FULHAM IN HYSTERICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 2.

Lieut. Clarke and Mrs. Fulham were placed by the police before Mr. J. R. Ormerod, Joint Magistrate, this afternoon, when the Court Inspector in the absence of Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law of Allahabad, who has been engaged for the prosecution, applied for another remand till the 7th instant.

Mr. George Wiggins, for the defence, opposed the application, on the ground that a second remand could be applied for only after some evidence had been produced to justify the further detention of the accused in police custody. He understood the police were not producing any such evidence that day. In that case if the Court allowed a further remand the accused should be released on bail.

The magistrate said the matter was still in the hands of the police, and, if they had not yet completed their case, they were entitled to ask for the remand, which was granted in cases of that sort; and he was not prepared to consider an application for bail. Both the accused were then removed in police custody.

Mrs. Fulham had an hysterical attack just before entering the Court, and was allowed a seat. Mr. Clarke appeared pale and nervous. The Court was thronged with spectators.

CO-OPERATION IN THE C. P.

First Conference to Meet at Nagpur this Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 2.

The first Co-operative Conference in the Central Provinces meets on the 18th of December.

Mr. Fox-Strangways, the Financial Commissioner, will open the Conference, and it is believed that the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis will preside.

Rai Bahadur Vishnu Dutt Sakul of Sehora, Mr. Narayen Rao Kelkar of Balaghat, Mr. Crosthwatte and Mr. Gulam Ahmed, and others interested in the movement, will read papers on the Co-operative Movement, the Necessity for Making Ordinary and Occupancy Land Transferable, Agricultural Unions, Industrial Societies, the Organization of Cattle Insurance Societies, the Functions of the Central Bank, and the Work of the Provincial Bank in the Province.

The nomination of delegates for election of two members from these provinces to the Imperial Legislative Council from the Municipalities, District Councils and landholding bodies, will take place on the 2nd, 4th, and 5th of December next.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

Madras Professor's paper on Chemistry of "Latex."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 2.

At a meeting of the South Indian Association to-day, Mr. J. M. Timonson, Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, read a paper on the Production of Synthetic Rubber, in which, after dealing with the main sources of natural rubber and the processes used in the coagulation of latex the chemistry of rubber was considered.

He said: "Our knowledge of the chemistry of the coagulation of *latex* is very small, and yet, if we desire a uniform product, this process is the first which must be carefully studied. The problems still to be investigated are legion, and money spent on research will be repaid many times over. Without research the future for rubber plantations will be very black.

NEW SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 2.

The Hon Mr. Abdul Kudus Badsha Sahib, partner of the long established firm of Messrs. Hajee Badsha Sahib and Co. has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year. He is a brother of the Turkish Consul, and his younger brother was Sheriff about ten years ago.

By a curious coincidence, his brother succeeded the late editor of the *Madras Mail*, and the present incumbent succeeds the present editor of the same paper.

PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 2.

Two more deaths from pneumonic plague have occurred in the house of Mr. W. Brand, of Cleveland Town, who lost a daughter from the disease last week. His son, aged 13, died to-day, and a female domestic yesterday.

Municipal action is being taken to deal with the village in the locality whence this infection has spread.

THE MADRAS JAIL RIOT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, DEC. 2.

Capt. Cameron, I. M. S. Superintendent of Prison for the town of Madras, resumed his duty this morning after the recent attack on him in the penitentiary, and held the usual inspection of all the convicts. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cunningham, accompanied him.

During the inspection Lord Pentland paid a visit to the Penitentiary and having sent for Capt. Cameron, made enquiries about his condition and the state of affairs, especially the attitude of the convicts after the recent outbreak. Having satisfied himself as to how matters stood his Excellency left on horseback.

DEATH OF A CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

News of the death of Mr. O. S. Parsons, I. C. S., who went home on leave on April last, has been received to-day from Bournemouth. Mr. Parsons had been on the Commission for over 20 years. He acted as the Director of Land Records ten years ago, and then for some time was on special duty in connection with the revision of the Famine Code. The rest of his service was in district work.

BHAVNAGAR WEDDING.

Marriage of the Maharaja's Daughter.

GREAT GATHERING.

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, DEC. 2.

Bhownagar is in a state of great rejoicing. People outside can hardly realise the hugeness of the preparations that are being made to ensure the success of the nuptials of the Maharaja of Panna and Kunvari Shri Manharkunverba, the only daughter of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, which are to be performed to-night. The Princess has been brought up and educated with great care. Her father has a wide circle of friends, and the present assemblage is probably the biggest that Kathiawar has ever witnessed.

The Maharaja of Panna arrived here by a special train, with three hundred followers. He was met at the station by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and other brother Chiefs and Princes, and the principal officers and Mahajans of the State.

After the presentation of garlands and the necessary introductions, the bridegroom joined the gorgeous procession that was formed to convey him to the Moti Baug palace, his temporary residence. The railway station and the whole town were gaily decorated and illuminated and nearly a hundred thousand people turned out to see the grand torchlight display.

The carriage that bore Panna's Chief was stopped at every stage by the Mahajans for the purpose of garlanding him, and the crowd cheered him heartily as he passed. The bridegroom and his party were reminded, they said, of the famous Delhi assemblage. There has been an eager response to the Maharaja of Bhownagar's invitations. There are seven large camps—two Chiefs' camps, a European guests camp, a College Kumar's camp, a States Deputations' camp, a Bombay, Poona and other friends' camp, and a Bhayats and Mul Garassias' camp.

The guests in the Chiefs' camp include H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Baria, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankanir, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the Thakore Saheb of Chuda, the Thakore Saheb of Vala, the Khan Saheb of Manawadar, the Thakore Saheb of Lathi, the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol, the Chief of Kaagal, the Darbar Sahebs of Katosan, Gavridad, Sardargadh, Bagasra, Dedan and Khirasra, the Heirs-apparent of Morvi, Gondal, Wadhwan and Sayala, the Administrator of Porbandar and the Kumar Sahibs of Jamnagar, Nandod and Jasdan.

Among the European guests Mr. Sladen, Agent to the Governor, Col. and Mrs. Merewether, Mr. Robertson, Major Strong Major and Mrs. Wood, Capt. Meek, Capt. Mosse, Capt and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, Capt. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. Sims, Mr. Trotter Capt. Macnab, Mr. Macnab, Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, Miss Gupta, Miss Impey, Mr. Turner, Mr. Harbord, Mr Nissen, Mr. Lambert and Mr. Davis.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

State Banquet in the Durbar Hall at Bikaner.

BIKANER, DEC. 2.

This morning their Excellencies visited the Walter Noble School and the Dungar Memorial College, and in the afternoon witnessed a polo match between the Bikanir team, captained by his Highness the Maharaja and the Viceregal Staff team. It was a good fast game, the Maharaja's team winning by seven goals to two. In the evening there was a state banquet in the beautiful Durbar Hall in the fort called after the present Maharaja, the Ganga Niwab, the walls being of magnificently carved red sandstone lattice work, while the floor is of white marble. About 130 guests sat down to the banquet, amongst whom, besides their Excellencies and the Maharaja, were Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin, Sir Henry and Lady Memahon, General Birdwood, Col. and Mrs. Windham, Sir Charles and Lady Cleveland, M. H. Bhairun Singh, Mrs. Wheeler, Col. and Mrs. Erskine, Col and Mrs. Bayley, Sir James DuBoulay, Col. and Mrs. Roberts, Sajavari Singh, Mrs. Kealy, Sir Valentine Chirol, Col. Maxwell, Major and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mah Jagmal Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, and Thakur Harisingh.

After the usual loyal toast his Highness in his speech welcomed their Excellencies to Bikaner and thanked them for their many acts of friendship to himself. He went on to praise his Excellency's administration since he became Viceroy, making special mention of his appointment of H. H. Sir Pertab Singh as Regent of Jodhpur, a most successful selection, and extremely popular throughout Western Rajputana. At the conclusion of his speech he proposed the health of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, to which His Excellency replied.

After the speeches the company adjourned to an inner court in the palace, which was beautifully lit with coloured electric lights. Here the guests were regaled at with Indian entertainment of songs and dances, and the feats of a performer who danced on baresword-blades, the points of naiss and spears, and also on a kind of native sweetmeet, like wafers without breaking them. The entertainment was brought to a close by girls singing God save the King.

On Sunday morning their Excellencies attended divine service in the guest house at Lallgarh, conducted by the Rev. A. Roberts. Later they visited the hospitals and the jail, and in the afternoon went round the fort and old palaces and had tea on the balcony of the Ganga Niwas.

APPEAL FROM BURMA COURTS.

Important Question Arising from Divorce Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON DEC. 2.

An important question of jurisdiction in regard to a divorce matter arising out of the suit, William Hardinge vs. Henrietta Hardinge and mother, was decided by a Full Bench to-day.

The District Judge of Mandalay dismissed petitioner's suit for a divorce. The question for decision was whether in the event of the Judge of the Divisional Court of Upper Burma, acting in his capacity as District Judge under the Indian Divorce Act dismissing a petition presented under section 10 of that Act, he does from such order, of dismissal lie to the Chief Court.

The Court held that in Lower Burma appeal lay to the Chief Court from a decree or order of the Divisional Court exercising original jurisdiction by virtue of Section 18. (D), Lower Burma Courts Act. In Upper Burma, Divisional Courts had jurisdiction to hear and determine suits and original proceedings by virtue of section 10 (D) of the Upper Burma Civil Courts regulation, 1896, but the regulation did not provide for any appeal from a decree or order of the Divisional Court in any original case heard and determined by it. The result was there was no Court to which appeal lay from decree or order of such Court under the Indian Divorce Act, and the answer to the question referred must be in the negative, in other words :—Whereas the people of Lower Burma have their remedy in appealing to the Chief Court, those of Upper Burma have none in case such a petition for divorce was dismissed.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE REFERENDUM.

Chinese Immigrants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Nov. 18.

All speculation regarding the nature of at least one of the Federated Government referendum proposals was set at rest to-day when the Attorney-General introduced the first or the six Bills by which it is sought to amend that part of the Constitution relating to the powers of Parliament. The Bill which deals solely with the question of trade and commerce consists of only two clauses as follow:—1. This Act may be cited the Constitution Alteration Trade and Commerce 1912. 2. Section 51 of Constitution is altered—(a) By omitting from paragraph (i) the words "with other countries and among the States" and (b) by adding at the end of paragarph (i) the words "but not including trade and commerce upon railways, the property of a State, except so far as it is trade and commerce with other countries or among the States." The Bill was read a first time and the second reading was set down for nextday.

All the questions that the Federal Government propose to submit to the electors at the referendum next year have now been made public. The first relating to trade and commerce, was submitted to the House of representatives on Tuesday. Early in to-day's sitting the Attorney-General introduced the other five. The proposed alterations of paragraph 20 of section 51 of the Constitution relates to corporations. It omits the words "foreign corporations and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth," and inserts in their place "corporations including (a) the creation, dissolution, regulation and control of corporations (b) corporations formed under the law of a State, including their dissolution, regulation, and control, but not including municipal or Government corporations or any corporation formed solely by religious, charitable, scientific, or artistic purposes and not for the acquisition of gain by the corporation of its members, and (c) foreign corporations, including their regulation and control with the object of obtaining increased powers in industrial matters."

It is proposed to alter paragraph 35 of the same section of the Constitution by omitting the words "Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State," and to insert in their stead the words "Labor employment and unemployment including (a) the terms and conditions of labour and employment in any trade, industry, or calling; (b) the rights and obligations of employers and employees; (c) the maintenance of industrial peace; and (d) the settlement of industrial disputes."

It is further proposed that Parliament should have power to make laws with respect to trusts combinations, and monopolies, and with that object the electors are to be asked to sanction the following addition to the list of subjects with which it is at present empowered to legislate:—"Trusts, combinations, and monopolies in relation to the production and manufacture of supply of goods or the supply of services."

Another proposal is that the Parliament shall be empowered to make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in relation to employment in the railway service of a State.

The Government also desire that Parliament shall be empowered to nationalise industries and businesses declared to be the subject of a monopoly, and their proposals in that direction are contained in the following new section which it is proposed to add to section 51:—"(1) When each House of Parliament in the same session has, by resolution, passed, and by an absolute majority of its members declared that the industry or business of producing, manufacturing or supplying any specified services is the subject of a monopoly, the Parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on the industry or business by or under the control of the Commonwealth and acquiring for that purpose on just terms any property used in connection with the industry or business. 2. This section shall not apply to any industry or business conducted or carried on by the Government of a State or any public authority constituted under a State."

CHINESE WIVES.

"There will be no more permits granted for Chinese to bring their wives temporarily to Australia while I am here," was the definite pronouncement of the Minister of External Affairs in an interview this week. "Since the Hop Poon Gooey case several instances have been brought under notice of Chinese endeavouring to evade their undertakings when granted the privilege of having their wives in the Commonwealth with them for six months. The latest is a Bendigo case. A Chinese woman came to this country without any permit. Had I not granted a permit she would have had to go back in the same boat to China. I allowed her to come in for three months. At the end of the period stated a firm of solicitors asked on her behalf that the term might be extended for another three months, making in six in all, as six months was the usual period granted in the case of Chinese wives. It was clearly stated in the letter that no claim for any further extension would be made. On that distinct understanding I granted an exemption of three months extra, and now, when she should be going; a doctor's certificate comes along stating that she is in a delicate state of health, and asking for another six months. I am of course writing to the firm of solicitors reminding them of the undertaking, and so far as they are concerned it will be no use their asking any similar concession again. The woman in question has been granted a month's extension, and it will depend on a doctor's report at the end of that time whether she will be permitted temporarily to remain longer." "In another case," said Mr. Thomas, "the circumstances are different. A Chinese living in Sydney asked in 1903 that his wife might be allowed to come to Australia for a certain time. Permission was granted, but he did not avail himself of it at the time. In 1907 he asked whether the permission still held good, and was told that it did. It was not until last year that he used it, and he brought, not the wife he had in 1903, but another wife, and also a girl he said was his daughter. The party was allowed to land. It has since been discovered that the girl was not his daughter at all. He has been asked to explain why he made the representation that she was, and has taken three months to answer the first letter on the subject. The girl of course, must go back to China. I have a doctor's certificate in the case of the wife, stating, as in a previous case, that she is in a delicate state of health. She is to leave Australia as soon as she is fit to travel. In this case, as in that of Hop Poon Gooey, I have a

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

big bundle of letters and testimonials from business people stating what a reputable man and what a fine citizen the husband is, but I have had enough of these cases. No more permits to Chinese wives, and it is no use solicitors and others seeing me about such cases. It will be a waste of time."

HALF-CASTE CHILDREN AND SAVAGERY.

The question of the control of the aborigines and half-caste in South Australia is a big one, and the motion on the noticepaper of the House of Assembly, in which Mr. W. Angus asks for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the matter, has occasioned a good deal of comment. Particular interest centred in the statement made by Mr. Angus that the State Children's Department had under its care a number of children, some of whom were almost white who had been found living in savagery in the camps of the blacks. Mr. Angus elaborated this statement on Wednesday, when he told a reporter that the increase in the number of half-caste children was appalling. It was on this phase of the problem that the principal efforts of reformers must be focused.

"A case came to light only a little while ago," he said, "that showed the necessity for some authoritative action. A fisherman enticed a fine-looking half-caste girl, 16 or 17 years old, down to his boat from a mission station, and took her to his hut, where he kept her for a month or more. When she eventually got back to the mission station the authorities had to look after her and later will have to look after her child also. That child will probably be almost white, yet it will be treated as a native. There is a young half-caste girl in the city now who only a few months ago was rescued from a blackfellows' wurley, where she had been taken by a diseased old black man as his lubra. In many of the blacks camps there are children of white men and half-caste or quadroon girls, who are as white as many Europeans. Yet they are left there to grow up amid surroundings and in an atmosphere of savagery. The contact of the black girls with the northern station employees has brought into existence a number of children who are of mixed parentage, and who ultimately drift into the camps of the blacks. It is the usual experience that the child follows the mother. It is a disgrace to the white people of South Australia and to our civilisation that such things should be allowed to continue. Not long ago it was stated that among a tribe of natives that entered a town up north there was a young man as white as three-fourths of the people about Adelaide. He had just sufficient clothes on him to cover his nakedness and he joined in the drunken bouts of the blacks with the same bestiality as the rest of them. He had more white blood than black in him but he had been left to grow up in the atmosphere of savagery that surrounds the natives camps with the inevitable result. The State Children's Department and the Chief Inspector of Aborigines Mr. W. G. South do their best to rescue these white children and to lessen the evil but they do not get the assistance they should from the police. Besides that there is a good deal of opposition raised by sentimental people to any proposal to take the children from their mothers. But the interests of the State and of the children themselves have to be considered. Are the children to be left to their life of savagery? Must they each grow up to follow in the mothers' footsteps and become the mistresses of white scoundrels or the degraded lubras of full blooded blacks, or are they to be taken from these bestial surroundings and brought up to the heritage of their white birth to take a position in the world which would be advantageous to themselves and to the State as well?

"There are at present 15 or 20 of these children scattered about the State under the eye of the State Children's Council. They were taken from the blacks' camps as babies, and they are now some of the brightest pupils at the schools they attend. I know of one dear little girl at a school in the hills who is the pet of all her schoolmates, and a bright, pretty little kiddie who will ultimately become an asset to the State. If the authorities had not rescued her from the blacks' camp she would instead, have grown up to become—well, it is better not to imagine what her fate would have been. But is not this case, and of 15 or 20 others, sufficient to show the need for some action to be taken?"

THE TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

Complaints of unemployment in Perth led Western Australian Senators to wait on the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) with a request that the western section of the trans-Australian line, which will be run eastwards from Kalgoorlie, should be begun at once. The Minister stated that preparations had been completed for the commencement of the work, and promised that an order to begin would be issued immediately. It is anticipated that shortly 160 men will be employed there, as that number is engaged at the Port Augusta end. Referring to the matter last night, Mr. O'Malley said: Tell the workers not to go to Kalgoorlie, because we will not be able to employ a large number of men till we begin to receive the rails. That will be in January or February next. When asked if he could say what contracts had been let for rails, the Minister replied that the information had been given to the Attorney-General to use in his second reading speech on the referenda propasals, and could not be divulged till Mr. Hughes had delivered the speech. The Attorney-General intends to speak on the proposals on Tuesday afternoon at about half-past 3 o'clock.

THE TEMPTATION OF THE TERRITORY.

Mr. William Halley, one of the American landseekers who recently toured the Northern Territory, was enthusiastic when referring to the possibilities of the Territory, but in his enthusiasm he did not forget to sound a note of warning as to the danger the Territory in its present unpeopled state is to Australia. "The Territory is a great temptation," he remarked "to the Asiatics. You prohibit these people from coming here, and that leaves a sting which in turn no doubt will awaken an enmity. You are unwise to provoke such feelings in a high-spirited-race unless you are secure against attack by them. But do hurry up. Get busy with that railway. Why are you so slow? Don't you think it will pay! Why, they tell me there was once a private company offered to build the line for a land grant. All they wanted was every alternate 50 square miles of country along the route. If private capitalists were ready to put up money for such a scheme, how will it pay the Government to build the line! You need to have a vastly improved steamship service across the Pacific. Get busy on that. Thousands of Americans will come when they know about the Territory. Don't you think they would fifty times prefer Australia, with its equable climate, to the icy wastes of Canada, where they are now drifting! Get busy.

A.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CARES OF STATE.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

New York, Nov. 16.

Addressing the Lotus Club to-day, President Taft laughingly referred to his coming retirement from office, and said he would be grateful for relief from the cares of State. His chief regret was that he would be unable to influence the Senate to pass the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. Enough progress had been made with the problems facing the Administration to enable him to leave office feeling that he had done lasting good for the American people.

PANAMA CANAL.

New York, Nov. 16.

Professor Emery Johnson, the Government expert upon whose data President Taft based his Panama Canal dues, reports strongly against a discriminatory policy concerning the Canal, as the opening of the latter should be a sufficient stimulus to an already sufficiently protected industry. In defining the policy upon which President Taft fixed the rates, Professor Johnson states that the tolls should be sufficient (1) to enable the Canal to divert South-American Pacific traffic from the Straits of Magellan, (2) to prevent the use of the Cape of Good Hope route between the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts and Australia (3) to divert from the Suez Canal trade between Eastern United States and Singapore and (4) to compete with Suez for portion of Europe's commerce to the Far East.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

London, Nov. 16.

Giving evidence yesterday before the Empire Trade Commission Mr. Charles Bright consulting engineer to the Commonwealth and a leading authority on cable matters urged that the course of the proposed cable between Great Britain and Canada should not be made public for if the Eastern cable were cut in war time the component parts of the Empire might be unable to arrange for joint action.

AUSTRALIA.

London, Nov. 15.

At Dundee yesterday Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, in an address upon "National Evolution," described Australia as one of the radiant plains of the earth. It had, he added, already the assurance of a national destiny surpassing promise.

London, Nov. 16.

The "Westminister Gazette" asserts:—"The eviction of the Governor-General from Government House, Sydney, suggests that the New South Wales Government possesses a stunted and impoverished notion of what is due to the King's representative. The whole business is shabby. Sydney might cultivate the idea of thinking Imperially"

SOUTH AFRICA DEFENCE.

London, Nov. 16.

The British troops in South Africa, with the exception of 6,500 men, will shortly be withdrawn owing to the Union's having enacted its own defence scheme.

General Beyers, a South African commandant, at present in London, says he is surprised at the Imperial Government's sudden announcement of its intention to withdraw its troops from South Africa, especially as the local defence scheme is only in its infancy.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

London, Nov. 16.

At Edinourgh yesterday 500 students and others marched in procession through the city and wrecked a shop in which were exhibited placards alleging that cruelties were inflicted in connection with vivisection. The police endeavoured to check the excesses of the unruly students, and in a fierce fight that ensued several persons on both sides were injured. Twenty-five of the rioters were arrested.

NORTH LONDON TRAGEDY.

London, Nov. 17.

The "Weekly Despatch" publishes what is alleged to be a confession by Mrs. Seddon, whose husband, Frederick Henry Seddon, was executed on April 18 last for the murder of Eliza Mary Barron at North London. According to this confession Mrs. Seddon admits that her husband carefully planned the death of Miss Barron. He substituted a mixture of poisoned flypapers and white powder for the medicine a doctor had ordered for Miss Barren, and when his wife theatened to inform the police he declared he would kill her if she carried out her threat. She kept silence while the trial was in progress, as she hoped her husband would be acquitted, and that her children would thus be saved from disgrace.

BIG GUN BURSTS.

London, Nov. 16.

At Shoeburyness, at the mouth of the Thames, yesterday, a 13·5 inch gun burst during firing practice, with the result that 18 persons were injured, six of them seriously. Fragments of the gun were hurled a distance of three miles.

A civilian, named Rose, who was injured through the explosion of a gun during artillery practice at Shoeburyness on Saturday, has succumbed.

MORE P. & O. RUMOURS.

London, Nov. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that a big shipping combine is being formed, and it will embrace the British-India, the Cunard, Furness-Withy, the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Royal Mail Packet companies.

AMERICAN DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

New York, Nov. 16.

At yesterday's sitting of the commission inquiring into the dynamite outrages a witness alleged that James McNamara formed a plot to murder Miss Dyer a stenographer, because she was aquainted with the plans of the dynamite gang. The plot, however, was unsuccessfull because at the last moment the man entrusted with its execution refused to carry out his task.

IN BRIEF.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 16.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Oravia was wrecked yesterday on the Falkland Islands. All hands on the vessel were saved.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.

During the seven months beginning with April and ending with October Canada received 300,000 immigrants, 200,000 of whom came from Europe and 100,000 from the United States. The figures for the seven months showed an increase of 13 per cent. compared with figures for the similar period last year.

London, Nov. 17.

On Saturday night three men seized Mr. Goldberg, a Hatton Garden diamond dealer, near his residence at Hackney, and stole £1,300 worth of diamonds from him. The robbers escaped.

London, Nov, 18.

An ex-gunner of the navy has been arrested on a charge of having conveyed national secrets to a foreign power.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

....	For week ending 15th Nov., 1912.	Total from 1st April to 15th Nov. 1912.	For week ending 11th Nov. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 18th Nov. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	24	774	19	743
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	16	766	22	762
Vessels transported	17	547	9	488
Vessels attended to	2	63	1	45
Vessels warped	0	54	1	85

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

MOTOR SMASH CASE.

Decree in Plaintiff's Favour.

AMOUNT OF DAMAGES TO BE SETTLED.

The case in which Mr. Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia sued Mr. S. H. Batliwala for the recovery of Rs. 69,000 as damages for injuries sustained and for being crippled by a motor smash near Deolali, while the motor was being driven by the defendant, was decreed yesterday by Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court in the plaintiff's favour, but the amount of damages remained to be settled.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff was invited to take a trip in the car by the defendant but the car was not overloaded. Plaintiff had been driven once for a short distance by defendant in the car and had been in the car on this occasion, when defendant drove his car in company with the plaintiff for 25 or 30 miles down the Dhulia road. It was immaterial whether plaintiff was aware or unaware regarding the competency of the defendant as a driver. His Lordship held that Mr. Talierkhan with his motor-car had no difficulty in crossing the gates where the accident happened, and that all the gates had remained open. As usually police and other high officials came in motor-cars the gatemen would open the gates even when the signals were down. The car after the accident glided away 230 ft. from the crossing and Mr. Pathak was thrown out from the right hand side to the left hand and it showed that the car after the accident went down the slope at a tremendous speed. The crossing was not worse than any ordinary mofussil level crossing. Mr. Talierkhan in his car did not experience severe jolting. Experts said that the bumping might at most swerve the car a yard or so from its course. As to the defendant's complaint regarding the badness of the road his Lordship held that it was an afterthought. The difficulty about the steering gear was brought in by defendant only in his evidence. It was produced in Court and experts said two bolts were a little loose. But there was nothing mechanically wrong with the steering gear. If the defendant had slowed down, the accident might have been averted and even the partial opening of the gates would not have mattered.

The defendant made up his story after the accident and his witnesses supported him. No explanation was given as to why the steering wheel had not been turned, as it would have certainly turned the road wheels. Assuming everything in his favour his Lordship could not make out why the steering wheel had not been turned by the defendant. As the back wheels exactly followed the front wheels the defendant need not have troubled about the back portion of the car colliding with the gate. Even a professional driver would think it too much to drive 15 miles an hour while passing through a gate. The defendant passed through the gate at an excessive speed to clear it before the gates were closed to allow the train to pass. The expert evidence in the case was of not very great value. His Lordship held that defendant had prevaricated about the steering gear. He might have told the truth at Igatpuri station. It was immaterial whether plaintiff blamed defendant or not while in hospital and still in hopes of recovery. That did not affect his evidence in Court.

The delivery of the judgment took an hour.

His Lordship then said that the case had been decided in plaintiff's favour and the question of the amount of damages only remained to be setted. He hoped the parties would think over the matter.

Mr. Jinna (for plaintiff): We have received a most extraordinary letter from the defendants stating that only the preliminary points had been settled and that they wanted time to get ready to go on in the matter about the amount of damages.

The Court:—The preliminary issues have been settled. What has the other side to say.

Mr. Davar (for the defendant): Our position is that we want to show that according to expert medical evidence a new socket may be formed in the plaintiff's injured part and this may allow him to move his limbs freely walk to enough and about almost freely with the help of a stick and that he will only feel a little inconvenience just as those who have met with small accidents. Unless an X-ray photograph is taken the doctors cannot say anything. The socket must grow anew within six months. When plaintiff went to the Head Surgeon of King's Hospital he told plaintiff that he had come to him too late, and he could not do anything then. Dr. Barker in performing the second operation had broken the new growth, which must have been the socket, and the operation was not quite successful, the socket must be allowed to grow again. The doctors would have to take an X-ray photograph, and would have to examine the injured part. They would give no pain to the plaintiff. The doctors were of opinion that nature formed new sockets even in diseased bones. The plaintiff might be able to walk. But he was still nervous and fearful of an operation.

The Court: Did he put the cruches, on then to come to Court?

Mr. Davar: Thehinks require full exercise to allow the socket to grove.

The Court: You mean to say that plaintiff will eventually recover. Is there any authority showing that the damages should be influenced by the hope of future recovery.

Mr. Davar: No permanent annuity for life should be settled. We must see whether he is permanently crippled or not first. We want four or five days to arrange and collect our evidence.

Mr. Jinna: Our doctors are all here. We are here to go on with the case.

The Court: We should not take the defendant by surprise.

Mr. Jinna: It is no surprise to them, my Lord His Lordship ruled that evidence about damaget must go on unless it was shown that defendan. would be prejudiced by that.

Mr. Davar: One of the doctors, Dr. Street, is in the corridor. Your Lordship can ask him something if your Lordship likes.

Mr. Jinna: One of the Soctors has been seen in Court.

Mr. Daver: He has not come for this case. He has come for the Railway Damage suit, in which I am, and I know why he has come.

Mr. Jinna: That is double corroboration.

Evidence was then gone into as to the gravity of the injuries and the amount of damages to be awarded. The plaintiff was again examined about his injuries. Then doctors were examined.

The case is proceeding.

BANK OF BOMBAY SUED.

Rs. 5,000 Claimed.

Mr. Justice Beaman was engaged yesterday in hearing a suit in which Mr. Krishnagopal Rao Bhaiya Saheb of Poona sued the Bank of Bombay for the recovery of Rs. 5,000 as damages.

The plaintiff said that he was a rich and respectable landed proprietor at Poona. He deposited Government securities worth four lakhs twentyfive thousand and two hundred rupees with the Bank of Bombay and the Bank was to collect interest and pay plaintiff the amounts from time to time. In November 1911 the defendants stopped paying the interest, which amounted to Rs. 3,200. Demands were made but the Bank refused to pay. On the 8th February plaintiff himself went to the Bank but the Bank refused to pay the interest. On the 9th February the defendant agreed to pay the money demanded by the plaintiff. Plaintiff also said that he had drawn two cheques in favour of K. B. Irani and Jaffar Jusaff for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 but the Bank had refused to honour them. The plaintiff said that he had to borrow money at very high interest and he had also been much lowered in the estimation of others by the action of the Bank. Though Rs. 3,000 stood to his credit in the Bank his cheques were still dishonoured.

The defence was that the defendants credited the interest to the account of the plaintiff. On 11th October the nephew of the plaintiff, Babu Rao Babuant Rao Gaekwar, obtained an injunction in the Poona Courts, restraning the Bank from giving any money to plaintiff and the nephew, Babu Rao Babuantram Gaekwar, also applied for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the money and other things belonging to plaintiff. As regards one of the cheques, the Bank said that there was no money to plaintiff's credit at the time and that Rs. 1,689 had been overdrawn. About the second cheque they said that it had never been presented for payment.

Mr. Taliyerkhan and Mr. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Strangeman, the Advocate-General, represented the defendant-Bank.

His Lordship after hearing evidence and counsel on both sides dismissed the suit and ordered the parties to bear their own costs.

CASTOR CAKES CONTRACT.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the case in which Messrs Limjibhai Mothibhai and Sons, carrying on business in oil cakes at Bilimora in Baroda, sued Messrs. Chunilal Motiram, engaged in the same business at Bhohuani Seth, Poona, to recover Rs. 4,000 as damages for breach of contract. The facts have already been published.

His Lordship held that the oral contract had not been proved and as there was no contract the suit was dismissed with costs. All traders, his Lordship remarked, must take the easy precaution of writing down their contracts as it is exceedingly difficult to prove oral contracts in Court.

If his Lordship was wrong in holding that there was no contract the plaintiffs themselves were to thank their carelessness in not taking the very simple precaution of putting down the contract in black and white.

Defence counsel: The plaintiffs being of Billimora, Baroda, have deposited Rs. 400 for our costs with the prothonotary. We may be paid that as part of our cost.

Judge: There may be an appeal. It is not impossible in such cases to have an appeal and plaintiffs may win there.

Plaintiffs' counsel: We cannot take away the money. My friend is safe.

Defence Counsel: After the appeal time is over we will apply for the money.

BROTHERS' DISPUTE.

The case in which Kundlick Panduji, banker of Bombay, sued Dhondiba Panduji and Balkrishna Panduji, brothers living in the same place and working as bankers, for an injunction restraining the first defendant from drawing money from the B.B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways on contract bills in the name of the first defendant, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court, the facts have already appeared in these columns. His Lordship issued an injunction on the first defendant restraining him from drawing money on the contracts.

JEWELLERY DISPUTE.

The case in which Messrs. Mangaldas Lallubhai, shroffs and merchants, sued Messrs. Kaesar and Walter, jewellers, doing business through their agent, Mr. W. Sells and Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee, now in possession of the estate of Amratlal Dayaram and Messrs. Manilal Dayram, to recover possession of a box of jewels, came to a conclusion yesterday before Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court. The matter was settled among the parties and to-day (Tuesday) consent decrees will be passed in the case. There are three other similar suits in the same matter and consent decrees will be passed in all four cases.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S POWERS.

Brahma Javahir sued Trecani Bai to obtain delivery of three carts, certain ornaments, and Rs. 200 in cash. The plaintiff said those were joint family properties to which Trecani Bai had no claim, as she was only the mistress of the deceased, Bhowani Makka, who died at Rawal, leaving the above property. Plaintiff being the nephew of the deceased was the real owner of it. Defendant stated that she was the lawful married wife of the deceased, Bhowani Makka, and the ornaments and the other property were not joint family property as her husband had remained altogether separate from the family.

The matter came up for decision before Justice Davar and Mr. Thakkar appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Thakkar stated that defendant had obtained the cancellation of a certificate originally issued by the Administrator-General in favour of plaintiff as the lawful heir.

The cancellation was obtained fraudulently and the Administrator-General had no legal authority to cancel the original certificate, and grant another to defendant.

The learned judge, however, refused to interfere with the orders of the Administrator-General and dismissed the case with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

IMPORTING DISEASED MEAT.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaj; Inspector Patterson charged Bhagia Rubba, Raghia Vithoo, Bhagiban, and Luxmibai, with importing diseased meat into Bombay on the 1st instant.

Syed Mia Abdul Rahim, a municipal meat inspector, in his deposition said that about 2 p. m. on the 1st instant he was on duty at Dadar station on the G. I. P. Railway. He saw all the accused coming from the platform with bundles of meat. He detained them and examined the meat and the meat was diseased.

The accused were arrested and handed over to the police, altogether 30 lbs. being found with them.

All the accused admitted their guilt. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of 10 days' simple imprisonment; accused No. 2 Rs. 5, or 5 days' simple imprisonment; accused No. 3 Rs. 10 or 10 days' simple imprisonment; and accused No. 4 Rs. 10, or 10 days' simple imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Inspector Salway charged Haroon Ladha, a cart driver, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of eight bags of sugar and three bags of gum valued at Rs. 350.

Mr. F. R. Dubash, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. E. Craig, pleader.

The evidence showed that the property belonged to the firm of Ratanji Khimji and Co., commission agents and merchants, and was placed on the 2nd of last month in the accused's cart, to be sent to Wari Bunder. The accused disappeared with the 11 bags. Complaint was made to the pelice and the bags in question were recovered by the police from one Khimji Madan, to whom the accused had sold them for Rs. 140.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the cart belonged to one Lalji and that the goods were sold by Lalji to Khimji Madan and the money also was received by Lalji.

The magistrate after hearing the evidence on both sides was satisfied with the story of the prosecution. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' hard labour.

Khimji Madan, a hawker in sugar, was then charged with receiving the stolen property.

He pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment as he had a previous conviction against him for a similar offence.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

A. Hoosein, of Messrs A. Hossein and Co., coal merchants, of No. 11 Tamarind-lane reported to the police that on the 25th ultimo he gave his servant, Hajarim at Bhagvadin, Rs. 1,000 in currency notes to pay as freight on five waggons of coal at the Wari Bunder goods shed. Instead of carrying out his instructions, the servant absconded with the money.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade today Tuesday the 3rd instant. Rendezvous at the Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3 Wednesday the 4th instant. There will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

4 Orderly N. C. Officer for the week Sergeant R A Spence, next for duty Corporal A H Byrt.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 30.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening in the bungalow of Nawab Fiaz Ali Khan opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Hyderabad Residency road, the object being to collect funds in aid of the Red Crescent Society. Moulvie Jamaluddin Sahib, who is a religions preacher from Bagdad, made an animated speech on behalf of Turkey and urged that it was the bounden duty of every son of Islam to go to the assistance of his oppressed brethren in Europe. The assistance the Moulvie explained, could be rendered in two ways, i.e., to say either physically or monetarily. He extolled the bravery and endurance of the Turkish soldiers and assured his hearers that the reports propagated as to wholesale Turkish defeats, flights and surrender, were malignant fabrications. Take, he instanced, the heavy losses sustained by Bulgaria alone, amounting to nearly 100,000; those in themselves should convince the child in the street what the Turk could do and what the enemy is suffering at the hands of the Caliphate. The Turk would prefer to be cut to pieces rather than be captured alive. The scene of the final tragedy of this bloody and unholy war will be Tchaldja and not Constantinople and the plans of their Generals have all along been the concentration of the pick and flower of the army at the former place. It is there the decisive battle will be fought; it is there Turkey will win her Victory; it is there Turkey will dictate her own terms to her beaten foes, and it is there the annihilation of the Balkan League will be consummated. After the long speech of the Moulvie, which breathed fire, came to a close each one present rivaled his neighbour in making outward demonstrations of sympathy towards the Red Crescent Society. Rupees, watches, rings, walking-sticks, turbans, caps, shawls, wearing apparel, and in fact everything that could be given away were offered and formed a huge heap. It is estimated that all these would aggregate Rs. 5,000 while an equal sum has been promised by other sympathisers.

Nawab Sar Buland Jung, the Chief Justice, is on the eve of retiring on pension and will be succeeded by Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowla, one of the senior judges of the High Court. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E. Inspector-General of Revenue, will relinquish office in March 1913 and Mr. A. H. Stevens, Secretary and Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipality, retires at the end of this year. The latter is likely to be succeeded by Mr. G. M. Warner, than whom a better selection could not be made.

By the death of Mr. J. S. Fernandes the Chudderghaut Branch of St. Vincent de Paul's Society has been deprived of an old friend who has been its Secretary the best part of a quarter century. Captain D. Finglas has been nominated to succeed him.

YACHTING.

[BY BOWSPRIT]

On Saturday when the starting gun for C class went, a flat calm prevailed and the Tomtits made vain attempts to cross the line. Later all classes came together on the wrong side of the line and it speaks well for the skill of the helmsmen that no fouls occurred.

A. Class. "Nelta" for the 3rd time in succession carried off 1st prize while Isca, the light wind being not at all to her liking came in last-after dark.

B. Class. were again combined with the metre boats, for the last time, as henceforth separate races will be sailed for the two classes.

They easily saved their handicap in the light wind that prevailed with the exception of Mynona the result being (i) Corrie (ii) Cynthia (iii) Erin.

Lylie got away well first of the B Class and maintained her lead round Sunk Rock half way to Karanja when Erin overhauled her on the dead run. Corrie was first round the red buoy six minutes ahead of the first B Class boat and on the long beat back to the Committee Vessel, she still more increased her lead. The wind was very light to start with and necessitated the course being shortened. Later it freshened a bit and made sailing very pleasant and interesting.

C. Class. "Mavourneen" was the first across the line and having got so far, promptly anchored. More than 1-2 an hour after the starting gun a breeze sprung up and the little craft got away for mark buoy with spinnakers set.

All the boats were well together at the first mark "Mavourneen" being first round closely followed by "Jenny Wren", "Maud" and the others.

"Mavourneen" held too close on the starboard Tack and "Jenny Wren" followed her bad example both boats thereby losing the advantage of the ebb, which here sets from Dharamtur Creak towards the Prongs.

"Curlew" and other Tomtits sailing freer, scored heavily and Curlew was easily first round S. Karanja buoy followed by "Mavourneen" "Jenny Wren" and Fenella.

"Mavourneen" having lost her usual place in the van, gave up and sailed for home and unfortunately Cytuxy's skipper was new to the harbour and followed her for some distance before he discovered his mistake. It was a fairly close haul to N. Karanja and "Jenny Wren" forged ahead rounding the buoy several minutes before. "Fenella" and arrived home first but too late to secure the prize.

It is a pity that a race so interesting and full of incident could not be finished within the time limit.

The course-10 miles was absurdly long for this time of the year, when light winds prevail and more especially as there was no possibility of shortening it during the race, as for the first 9 miles the boats were too far away to communicate with.

No doubt as he gains experience, the new Hony. Secretary will be better able to adapt the course to prevailing condition. A list of races, results was in our yesterday's issue.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Handy Exposure Record Diary.

To boil down into one handy pocket volume the accumulated photographic wisdom of the year and of preceding years is a work of signal utility and one which should win the gratitude of all photographers. Such task has been accomplished in the 1913 edition of the Wellcome Photographic Exposure Record which is just published. Within its closely packed pages this book contains a surprising number of useful and practical paragraphs for the field, the dark room and the studio. Among the most novel features are the descriptions of new methods of toning prints green and blue, by the use of "Tabloid" toners which act selectively, leaving the high lights only faintly coloured. There are also some interesting new notes on the technique of colour potography, and on modern methods in development, including a table of times, temperatures and dilutions for varying tones by simple development with "Rytol". Every process from bromide printing to gum bichromate is lucidly and briefly described. The illustrations aptly enforce the lessons of the text and the practical and helpful character of the advice given in the tables and epitomised directions makes the book a real dictionary of daily photographic practice. The "Wellcome" Exposure Calculator, a mechanical device which permits the exposure for any subject under any conditions to be gauged with remarkable accuracy and ease, is attached to the cover and adds greatly to the practical value of the book. Three editions are published, one for the Southern Hemisphere, one for the Northern and the third a special edition for the United States of America.

The "Wellcome" Exposure Record may be obtained from all photographic dealers and booksellers and at all railway bookstalls. Price in India One Rupee.

PAINTS
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Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

Light rain has fallen at Pamban, Tinnevelly, Cochin; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast.—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND DECEMBER.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Rabi sowings expected to improve. Cotton pickings continue. Cotton crop no damage done. Rapeseed doing well.

Hansi—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi—Bright no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra—Bright no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton present weather may improve yield slightly.

Khamgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects improving.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and show; bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving. Cotton picking general.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton crops accounts satisfactory and making good progress. Cotton prospects much improved.

Virangam.—Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Wadwan.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and showing balls.

Bhownagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop prospects improving.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton crop making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd Dec., 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect at Lahore and in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature in in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Cochin is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Cloud has decreased in the south of the Peninsula. Temperature continues low in the United Provinces, Rajputana, west Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar but has risen slightly in the Central Provinces.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 2nd December, was 30.011 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1912.

300. Parades.—Parades for week ending 8th December 1912.

Wednesday 4th instant, D. R. F. Specialists and Dial Numbers will Parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7-15 a. m.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

Thursday 5th instant, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters at 7 p. m.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

The parade notified for Saturday 7th instant, is cancelled and the following substituted;—

Saturday 7th instant.

No 1 Company parade 5-15 p.m. at R A Lecture Room Colaba for fire Discipline and Miniature Range practice.

No 2 Company One 6-inch B L C Gun, Range finders and Dials at Mahaluxmi are placed at disposal of O C No 3 Company Parade 5-30 p.m.

Gun Layers—Gun Layers of No 2 Company will attend at Mahaluxmi at 5 p.m. for Annual passing in Examination.

301. Musketry.—Sunday 8th instant, B. V. A. Rifle Association; Match IV will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Range at Ghat Koper.

Distance 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1912.

751. Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head-quarters at 7. a. m. today Tuesday the 3rd instant.

II. Wednesday the 4th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Drill order, Uniform, shorts with caps.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1911, Infantry in atttach, Pages 119-127.

752. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

753. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 14th instant.

754. Staff. Extract from Divisional Orders dated 30th November, 1912. No. 1173 D.O. 1125 current is re-constructed as follows with effect from 23rd November, 1912.

Captain F. H. James. 104th Rifles to be Officiating Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

65*. Parade-Route March. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday 7th December to carry out a route march through the city. Fall in at 5 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Dress. Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with helmets. Cadets not in possession of Helmets will wear Cawnpore topies.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. J. R. Cunningham is confirmed in h appointment as Director of Public Instructio Assam.

Mr. H. L. Eales, C. S., Burma, is appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Counci vice Mr. F. C. Gates.

The Government of India have sent home to th Secretary of State the plans and estimates for th Sukkur Barrage and the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. G.D.C Maclear, B. A., of Oxford University, to the Indian Educational Service as Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

It is notified in the current "Punjab Gazette" that nearly 11 acres of land are to be acquired by Government for the construction of a permanent bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Stewart Wilson, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, arrived in Madras on Friday from Calcutta, and was to have left yesterday for Cochin.

The Government of the United Provinces is inviting applications for technical scholarships of £150 a year enabling holders to proceed to Europe to learn sugar engineering and wood and grass pulp working.

It is understood that the Punjab Government has under consideration a scheme for building residences for Government officials on the site of the present golf links in Lahore.

The second batch of American tourists, numbering 130, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday. Some of them left for Darjeeling the same afternoon, and are expected back on Wednesday.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to remit the duty under the Stamp Act chargeable on counterpart agreements executed under Section 31, of the Bombay Abkari Act 1878. (Bombay Act 5 of 1878.)

Mrs. Annie Besant, president of the Theosophical Society is expected in Calcutta to-day. She will hold a meeting at 5-30 p. m. at 4, Collegesquare which will be open to members of the Theosophical Society only.

It is understood that a museum will be started shortly at Dacca by the Government under the management of official and non-official members. For the present the museum will be located in the Secretariat building, a room of which has been lent by the Government for the purpose.

The steamer "Aratoon Apcar," the first of the five steamers purchased by the British India Steam Navigation Company from Messrs. Apcar and Co., for use on the Hongkong-Japan-Straits Rangoon and Calcutta line, and to run in opposition to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, arrived in Rangoon on Saturday.

Pandit Ramavatar Paude Sahityacharyaya, M. A. has been elected president of the next sessions of the Indian Social Conference to be held at Bankipore on December 29th; and Babu Harikishen Lal, of Lahore, will preside over the deliberations of the Industrial Conference which will take place on December 30th.

A circular letter has been issued by the Supreme Government directing the use of word "Indian" in the place of "Native" in all official correspondence and reports for obvious reasons. The expressions "Statutory Native of India" and "Native States" will, however, continue to be employed.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, (of 1870) the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to remit the fee chargeable under the said Act on application made by the licensees of opium shops or by farmers of the monopoly districts for transport in the Bombay Presidency.

The committee recently appointed to enquire into the condition of the Simla Town Hall has submitted its report, which, it is understood, is unfavourable to the existence of the present building. The report will now be considered by the Municipal Committee, and, meanwhile, the secretary has cancelled all engagements for the ball-room

At a Mahomedan meeting, held on Sunday, resolutions were adopted expressing gratefulness to H. E. the Governor of Bengal for granting two hours leave to Mahomedan employees to say prayer on Fridays, and praying that certain Mahomedan festivals be declared public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

The following note appears in "Indian Army Orders.":—Considerable inconvenience having been caused by the growing practice of addressing official correspondence to officers by name, all concerned are hereby reminded that official correspondence should only be so addressed when intended for the personal and sole information of the officer concerned and for no one else.

The construction of a weir across the Chenab River above the headworks of the Upper Chenab Canal, will interfere at times with the free rafting of timber on the river to Wazirabad. It is, therefore, proposed, says the "Civil and Military Gazette", to construct a railway for the carriage of timber from a point up stream above the weir over the Upper Chenab Canal to connect with the existing canal railway from Merala to Sambrial.

A deserter from the French Army named Jean Jeannette was brought into Rangoon last evening from Maymyo as a vagrant. His story to the police was that after deserting the army in Paris he made his way from the Continent to Bushire, and, finding no work there, made his way to Calcutta, where he secured employment as a painter for a short time. With his savings he proceeded to Madras, but, being unable to find work there, arrived in Rangoon and worked his way up country.

At Sunday's session of the South Indian Association, Mr. P. Seshadri M. A., lecturer, Pachyappa's College, delivered a lecture on 'Some literary Traditions of Madras". Mr. A. Swaminatha Iyer, B.A., secretary, South Indian Association, next read a paper on "Our Milk Supply as a National Problem." After this Mr. J. W. Madeley, Special Engineer, Corporation of Madras, read a paper on "water-supply with special reference to Madras city." illustrating his remarks with lantern slides."

The death occurred in Madras, on Friday afternoon, from heart failure, of Dewan Bahadur P. Ramasawmy Chetty at the age of 78. He was a well-known figure in the public life of Madras until very recently. He served in the Madras Corporation in the days prior to the passing of the Madras Municipal Act, as a Vice-President and subsequently filled the post of Revenue Officer. After retirement the Madras Government gave public recognition to his services by appointing him Sheriff of Madras and conferring on him the title of Dewan Bahadur.

H. E. The Governor, of Madras paid a return visit on Friday last to H. H. the Rajah of Ramnad at Tawker's Gardens, Royapettah. The drive was tastefully decorated and a gorgeous triumphal arch with an inscription of welcome, spanned the gateway while at the end of the drive there was an arch representing the ancient Ramnad fort. His Excellency who drove up in state, accompanied by two Aide-de-Camp and escorted by the Bodyguard, was received at the portico by the Rajah, who was attended by Mr. M. Rajan Naidu, his private secretary, and conducted upstairs. After spending some fifteen minutes in conversation with the Rajah, his Excellency, who was garlanded and presented with a bouquet of roses, returned to Government House.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

new electrolytic method of regenerating mulator plates that have been injured by phating" is announced. The plates are immer- in a sodium sulphate solution, making an rolytic cell through which current is passed, ing sodium hydroxide in the negative plates sulphuric acid in the positives.

is calculated that the consumption of copper parallel to that of iron, and statistics show that world's use of the so-called "red metal" ranges 334,565 tons for America (the chief consumer) n through Germany, Great Britain, France, tria-Hungary, Russia and Italy to 42,000 tons other countries." The production has about led in the last twenty years.

luminium is to be turned out at the rate of 25,000 s annually at a new hydro-electric manufactory under construction in North Carolina. Power l be supplied by seven vertical water-wheel type ctric generators of 5,000-kilowat capacity, the gest ever built for generating direct current, toge- r with several smaller machines. The enterprise s been financed in France and the work is in rge of Dr. R. Heroult. The plant will be the gest in the country, except one at Niagara Falls, d it will be completed by the middle of 1914.

A Japanese invention is announced designed to ercome the well-known electrical and mechanical fficulties experienced in the use of glass-plate densers in wireless telegraphy, especially on rd ship. Brush discharge at the edges of the lass plates, which is ordinarily reduced by varnish- g at the edges of the plates, is more effectively hecked by a flexible, nonsplitting coating of ena- el of high insulation resistance and dielectric trength. In Leyden jars the loss from brush dis- harge was reduced nearly 20 per cent by the use f the enamel.

Many attempts have been made to improve the ercury vapor lamp, which gives a light of high electrical efficiency but is disadvantageous for some purposes on account of the greenish color of its light. A German inventor now announces two forms of metal-vapor lamp giving a white light by an alloy of cadmium with a small percentage of mercury. One form has a graphite anode and a mercury and cadmium cathode, and the other has both electrodes of the cadmium and mercury. The latter lamp is claimed to have an efficiency equal to that of the pure mercury vapor lamp. A peculiarity of the new lamp is that the active material, being solid at ordinary temperatures, becomes deposited on the walls of the quartz tube as the lamp cools after the current is turned off. This action gives no trouble, however, as the deposit is vaporized as soon as the current is switched on again.

The dissipation of large amounts of energy in electrical testing work by means of rheostats becomes a serious problem on account of the heat generated, and special means of cooling the rheostat must be provided. For testing a large storage battery at St. Louis, requiring the continuos dissipation of 1,500,000 watts of energy, the device was adopted of using iron pipe as the resistance conductor and of cooling the same by circulating water through the pipe. A total length of 369 feet of 2-inch pipe was used, made up into a grid which was tapped at several points to allow the water to escape without having to pass from end to end of the grid. In the use of this rheostat the 5,100 ampere discharge of the battery was satisfactorily dissipated during the rated one-hour discharge by 1,310 cubic feet of circulating water, although it was found necessary to quench local hot spots in the pipe by playing on them with a hose.

In certain large and complex electricity supply systems, where current generating capacity is so great that serious damage might easily follow a mistake in closing switches or in making feeder connections, a "load dispatcher" is employed. This official has in his office a large plug panel or board representing diagrammatically the entire generating and distribution system, every high tension (oil) switch, feeder and tie line being shown "in little" so t the dispatcher can follow out any given cricuit ily and quickly. The pilot lamps on the oil switches (a red lamp for a closed switch and a green lamp for an open switch) are represented on this board by plugs with correspondingly colored heads, inserted in holes to indicate the actual condition of the switches at any moment. No switch is allowed to be operated at any station or sub-station without telephone instructions from the dispatcher, and upon the information and orders thus communicated, the plugs are inserted and withdrawn in the board. Thus the board shows the elecrical condition of the entire system at a glance, thereby enor- usly facilitating the proper balancing of the load nd the quick location and removal of trouble.

The German Ministry of Education proposes to ntroduce the use of the cinematograph in various ourses at institutions of higher education. Films for courses in anatomy biology and bacteriology are already available in Germany. A leading philanthropist has presented two fully equipped moving-picture machines to the schools of Berlin, one of which is to be used in the higher normal schools and the other in the high schools.

The new comet discovered by Schaumasse of Nice, France, on October 18th, was discovered independently by Dr. W. R. Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., on October 20th. A cablegram from Kiel states that Fayet and Schaumasse announce that the elements of the comet are nearly identical with those of Tuttle's comet, discovered January 4th, 1858, at Harvard College Observatory, and later shown to be identical with Mechain's comet, 1790, II. Its period is about fourteen years. It was observed in 1871, 1885, and 1899.

[illegible] less than three expeditions are now under y, or in preparation, with the object of making the Northeast Passage around the Arctic coasts of Eurasia; a feat that has not been accomplished since Nordenskjold's successful journey of 1878-79 in the "Vega." Two of them have already been reported in these columns, viz., that of the two Russian ice-breakers, which were to sail from Vladivostok last summer, and the elaborate German expedition under Lieut. Schroder-Strange, which is to leave from the European side in June, 1913, and spend about four years in explorations "en route." It is now tated in "Petermann's Mitteilungen" that a Russian xpedition under Lieut. George Brussilov left St. Petersburg in July (in the "St. Anna," which under the name "Pandora" was the vessel used by Sir Allen Young in his journey of 1875-76 in quest of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition. Brussilov will follow the route taken by Nordenskjold, and expects to reach Vladivostok in about a year and a half. The expedition proposes to winter at the mouth of one of the Siberian rivers; probably Khatanga. It is expected to defray part of the expenses of the expedition by hunting and fishing and by trade with the natives.

The latest in automobile paints comes from England. One of the largest firms has just brought out a new varnish, called "Lumino Aluminium Paint," and it is stated that the glow of the paint on a dark night is so bright that the car is visible for two miles, without being fitted with lamps. People on the roads near the factory at first were frightened to death by the strangely glowing, ightless cars, which silently skimmed through the village.

A Statue of Capt. James Cook, the navigator, the gift of the Hon. Gervase Beckett, M. P., to the town f Whitby, was unveiled at that place October 2nd. In referring to this event Nature reminds its readers of the fact that Cook earned the gratitude of the world not alone as an explorer, but also as the first person to take scientific preventive measures against scurvy on shipboard. In so doing he contributed greately to the success of nautical explorers who ame after him. When he returned from a three ears' voyage in 1775, he had lost but one man in a rew of 118. This achievement earned him unanimous election as a fellow of the Royal Society.

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HIGH COURT—DEC. 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Judgment on Motion.

843-08 Capt and Gopal Nagar vs Killachand Virchand Hiralal and Co

For Judgment.

204-12 Jah M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Joosub Sme B and Co

Short Causes.

927-12 Bhai K and G Potarmal Anandbai vs Shrinivas Sukhdevdas Malvi H M and R
949-12 Bicknell M B and Co Sam Karandas Rawbilly vs Mayaram Bhotaram
1053-12 Madh K and C Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla vs Miya Abdul Razak Karimbux and others
1101-12 Ard H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Munshi Mahomed H Mukba Ard H D and Co
1172-12 Payne and Co J H Allarakhia vs Thacker Dhunji Chaturbhoj
1185-12 Sme B and Co Girdhardas Kalidas vs Mehta Karsandas Dayabhai Mulji K and T
1189-12 Nadvi and D Manilal Gopaldas vs A A Sandessar

Long Causes.

325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry Crawford B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner Report.

333-10 P A Tyabji Babaji Sawottam Manker vs. K M Manker Little and Co.

Long Causes.

1016-11 Mulla and M Tulsichand and Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff P and D
976-11 Daph F and D Haji Oosman Haji Ebrahim vs The Tata Hydro Electric Power and Supply Co Ltd Little and Co
783-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Biodhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne.
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bick M R and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
1041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.
587-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
588-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
589-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
590-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

603-12 Surajmal and Co Heptoola Ismailji vs B W Lang Bick M R and W.
283-11 Motichand and D V Khadar M vs S N Narda Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co
1050-09 Raghowaya N and Co Gordhandas Girdhardas vs Chilvasetty Sunhasetty and another Chitnis M and K
571-11 Madhowji K and C Chogbai widow Messrs Tillochand Hookamchand Little and Co
318-12 Chitnis M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Shabuddin Ghatay and others Ardeshir H D and Co Sabnis and G Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M
1042-11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabji Essaji Moti and D
184-12 Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros vs K V Kapadia Jam R and D.
747-10 Mulji K and T Manilal Jesunghlal vs Virchand Jeychand Manch and N
174-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasan Syed Abdul Rahim vs Haridas Purshotam Little and Co.
175-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasam Syed Abdul Rehman vs Lakhmidas Ramdas
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsay Velji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

1023-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Biraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Sabnis and G
880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecklal Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talebchand vs Vaitildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co
411-15282-12 Jeh and S Mistri Tricum Valji vs Haji Hoosein Haji Tyab—Payne and W.
671-12 Dubash and P Sha Hansa Falsji and Co vs Sha Raghnath Tarachand and W Khem L and M.
736-12 In Person—S R Irani vs Irani B M Todiwala —Mulla and M.
755-12 Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs Dayal Mulji and others—Mulla and M.
774-12 Little and Co—Hooseinbhai Abdul Kader Vasi vs Shaikh Adam Hooseinally Vasi—Edg G W and Co.
357-12 Ard H D and Co—C A Dhalal vs N M Cama —M M Cama.
473-12 Ard H D and Co—Nanabhai Purshotum vs S K Bale—Sme B and Co.
1050-11 Nurajmal and Co—Tribhowandas Magunldas Nathabhoy vs Mahomedalli Luknanji Sullemanji—Surajmal and Co.
782-07 Mulla and M—Vassanji Mulji vs Jairaj Narsey Wadia B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

For Judgment.

634-11 Cap and V J M Wadia vs S H Batliwalla Payne and Co.

Reference.

4-06 J C G Bowen In re Govt vs Lady Mankorbai Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawalla vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Coolbhai widow Ragh N and Co.
1054-11 Capt and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vahbhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Remcoover Mulla and M.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gullamhusein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M and Co
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Da
527-12 Egg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow i vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
944-12 Bhimji and Co J Sanders Slater vs Meghj Valabhdas Patell and E.
786-10 Subnis and G Chitnis M and K Valia Alias Ashooh widow and others Hissamudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray and others Tyabji D and Co.
458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow Moorbai widow Madhavjee K and C.

For a Pauper.

874-11 Bhaishanker K and G Khimji Vishram and Co Khimji Nagji and others Jehangir G and B.
758-11 Wadia G and Co Malangapal Chandratan a firm Abdul Sakur Esmail Jehangir M and S.
S.C. 759-11 Wadia G and Co the Same Essack Esmail and another Jehangir M and S.
929-11 Payne and Co Maneckshaw Fardunji Shroff the Bombay Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.
1035-11 Payne and Co Fardunji Dhunjibhai Shroff the Same Crawford B and Co.
310-11 Madh K and C the Advocate Genl of Bombay vs Bhawanji Yardhman Capt and V.

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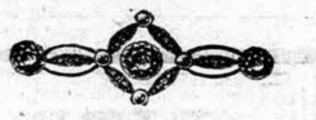

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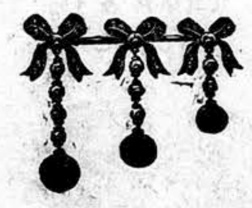

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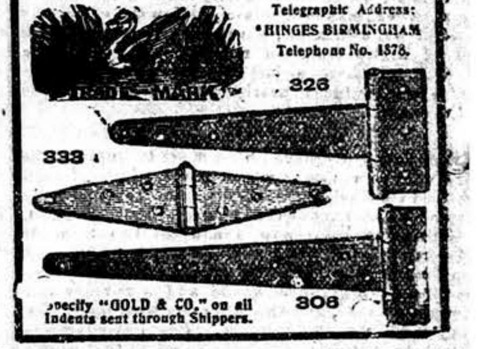

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